FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 223 19 November 1985

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SHULTZ SAYS U.S. WILL NOT 'ABANDON' 'STAR WARS'

LD172113 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 17 TASS -- The United States will not abandon its "Star Wars" programme. This was stated today by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Appearing in an ABC programme, Shultz emphasized that it would not be possible under any circumstances to persuade President Reagan not to go ahead with the realization of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. In so doing, the U.S. secretary of state made it clear that there is no one in the higher echelons of the Washington administration who would have a different point of view on the SDI issue.

GEN ABRAHAMSON ON ABM TREATY 'MODIFICATIONS'

LD181008 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 18 TASS -- The implementation of the "star wars" programme will make it necessary fairly soon either substantially to revise the Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty or to drop it altogether. This was made perfectly clear by Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, head of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" programme. Addressing closed hearings in a Senate subcommittee, Abrahamson said that the tests of components of the "star wars" system during the next few years would call for "some modifications of the treaty." This explanation makes it clear that the Pentagon means by "modification" the actual renunciation of the treaty, considered by most specialists a factor of exceptional importance in the arms control process.

USSR OFFER ON MISSILES IN FAR EAST REITERATED

LD161807 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1614 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, 16 Nov (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration is not abandoning its attempts to portray in a distorted light the USSR's policy in Asia and the Pacific Basin so as to frighten the countries of this region with the myth of the "Soviet threat," while at the same time trying to delude people with its own policy, which is a real and not a mythical threat to peace throughout the whole world, including Asia. The latest attempt of this kind is President Reagan's interview to Japanese journalists, in the course of which he stated in particular that Washington favors a discussion at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons of the question of the Soviet S-20 missiles situated in the Asian part of the USSR.

Nevertheless, it is generally known that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States which in recent times has stepped up its military preparations in the Asian-Pacific region. It is the United States that fosters the militaristic and revanchist tendencies in the policy of Japan's ruling circles and that forces the pace of the building together of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul aggressive alliance. Neither is it a secret that the United States aims to turn this region into yet another arena of military and political confrontation with the USSR and other socialist states. As C. Weinberger, the current Pentagon chief, quite clearly admitted, the aim of U.S. policy in the region is confrontation with the Soviet Union from the Persian Gulf to the Aleutian Islands. It is none other than Washington which intends to make East Asia -- and the Pacific and Indian Oceans which bound it -- in the same kind of frontier for the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of forward-based nuclear weapons as Western Europe and the Atlantic Ocean have become. And this is the true underlying reason for the increased attention on the part of the current U.S. Administration toward the Asian Pacific region.

As far as the missiles in the Asian part of the USSR are concerned, there are as many sited [razmeshcheno] there as are necessary to balance the corresponding U.S. potential located in this region. If the United States does not add to this, neither will the USSR. It is also well known that the Soviet Union would not be opposed to a discussion of this problem with Asian and Pacific Ocean states which have analogous weapons, with the aim of limiting and subsequently reducing these weapons on a mutual basis.

The Soviet Union is proposing an approach diametrically opposed to the U.S. approach: to seek together a path toward the strengthening of security in Asia and the Pacific Basin. A formula for Asian security, in the opinion of the USSR, could include in particular such steps and measures as a refusal by all nuclear powers to be the first to use nuclear weapons in Asia and in the world as a whole, the nonuse of nuclear weapons against the countries and regions of this part of the world which observe a nonnuclear status, and the elimination of foreign military bases from the territory of the countries of Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Ocean Basins.

GDR SEEKS MEETING ON CHEMICAL-WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

LD141230 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, November 14 TASS -- The GDR Council of Ministers has proposed that plenipotentiary representatives of the foreign ministries of the GDR, FRG, and Czechoslovakia should open consultations on all issues concerning the creation in central Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons simultaneously with the talks at the Geneva disarmament conference. These proposals are contained in the note of the GDR Government delivered to the FRG Government in Bonn. As is pointed out in a statement issued here today, the note stresses that the GDR consistently declares for reaching agreement at the Geneva disarmament conference within the shortest time possible on a full ban on chemical weapons.

In connection with the danger of production of new types of chemical weapons, in the first place of binary weapons, and the threat of their deployment in central Europe, the GDR Council of Ministers expresses firm conviction that it is necessary to use all opportunities for the implementation of regional measures to ban the chemical weapons. Therefore, it has together with the Czechoslovak Government, issued a proposal recently on the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe. This would contribute to a general ban on the chemical weapons [and] be a constructive contribution to international detente and disarmament [and] creation of the climate of trust in Europe. Simultaneously, the statement says, this would be a specific step aimed at ensuring that war should never start from the German soil.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

LD181853 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov (TASS) -- A routine session of the CEMA Executive Committee opened today in Moscow. Under review are questions of developing cooperation in priority areas of science and technology linked to the further implementation of the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' summit level economic conference.

33D SESSION OF CEMA SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OPENS

LD170444 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 33d session of the CEMA Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee opened in Moscow today. Questions relating to accelerating the scientific and technical progress of the CEMA countries, and to development of multilateral cooperation in priority spheres of science and technology, are being discussed at the session.

CEMA COMMISSION ON FINLAND MEETS

LD141635 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest November 14 TASS -- A scheduled meeting of the commission on cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistanced and Finland was held in Bucharest on November 12-14.

The committee placed on record a further development of cooperation between the CEMA member-countries and Finland. It was stressed that the work being carried out within the framework of the commission to implement the agreement on cooperation is an example of practical implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the All-European Helsinki Conference.

Over the past year, the organizations and firms of the two countries concluded sixteen agreements and protocols on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The volume of mutual trade and other types of economic cooperation last year topped 5,000 million roubles.

The commission has endorsed the plan of work for 1986.

ROHLICEK MEETS WITH ANTONOV IN PRAGUE

LD151638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1330 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and a permanent representative of the CSSR in the CEMA, met in Prague today Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the permanent Soviet representative of the USSR in the CEMA. They discussed some topical issues with regard to deepening and widening mutual economic relations in the coming period.

RCP COMMITTEE APPROVES PACT SUMMIT RESULTS

PM131702 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conference Results Approved"]

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov -- A Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee Political Executive Committee session has heard a report on the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and has approved the activity of the Romanian delegation headed by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania.

A communique published here says that the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee approved the statement adopted by the Political Consultative Committee and pointed out that this document is further graphic evidence of the Warsaw Pact states' deep sense of responsibility for the future of the world and their determination to struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, secure disarmament, strengthen security, and develop international cooperation. Acting in close unity, the socialist countries, all progressive forces and the peoples of the world can bring about a change for the better in international affairs, the communique points out.

The Political Executive Committee also noted the need to further strengthen economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries in the spirit of the decisions made at the CEMA countries' economic summit conference.

'MOTIVES' OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS EXAMINED

LD181307 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: The U.S. Department of Commerce has observed the current international week of action against transnational corporations in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which has been sponsored by the World Peace Council, in a distinctive manner of its own.

The BUSINESS AMERICA magazine, which is published by this department, has carried a lengthy article just in time for the week-long campaign, which heaps praise on transnationals' operations and the 'benefits' they allegedly carry to developing countries.

These 'benefits' ostensibly include, among others, assistance to scientific and technological progress, help with raising worker productivity and qualifications, and support with reinforcing the economic and financial standing of developing countries.

But is it really these noble motives that impel huge transnational corporations to penetrate into the economies of developing countries?

Facts show that their motives are quite different. So what are they?

The headquarters of a corporation in the "mother country", which exercises full control and guidance, determines the amount of investments to be made abroad, the particular countries where they should be made and the sites and types of factories to be built there.

The decisions are dictated not at all by concern for the advancement of the "recipient" country but, first, by the expected returns on the capital invested there, second, by the possibility of transferring there industrial operations that are unhealthy for workers and the environment and, third, by the possibility of exerting decisive influence on the particular country's course in political and economic fields.

The lead in penetrating the economies of developing countries is held by American corporations. Virtually all 500 U.S. industrial and financial corporations, which the BUSINESS AMERICA lists among the major not only in the United States but elsewhere in the capitalist world, are transnationals. According to the same magazine, they have direct capital investment, that is, own enterprises, in 143 countries.

These enterprises siphon off oil and oil products from Nigeria, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia and Brunei to the United States or sell them with enormous profits on international markets. They make working people in the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and other countries assemble television sets, photographic cameras and other electronic products for them for meagre pay.

But American and other transnational corporations keep the know-how strictly secret, assigning the workers of their factories in "recipient" countries merely the role of mechanical assemblers of individual components into products.

Transnational corporations interfere directly in the home and foreign policies of "recipient" countries, their prime aims being not to let the latter leave the orbit of capitalist economic management and cut short any attempts by these states to gain genuine economic and hence political independence.

They spare neither funds nor efforts to topple governments that are not to the liking of imperialism by joint efforts with the governments of the United States and other Western countries and buttress even the most conspicuously inhuman regimes if the latter show readiness to make the territory and resources of their countries available for plunder by transnationals.

The most striking example of this is Chile where a military putsch has been engineered with money supplied by the huge American transnational corporation International Telephone and Telegraph to overthrow the democratically-elected government of Salvador Allende and install in power General Pinochet, executioner of Chilean people.

Transnational, primarily American and British, corporations give colossal support also to the bloody regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

U.S. OPPOSES CHEMICAL BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD161957 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyzcheslav Chernyshev reports:

As soon as it comes to going over from words to action, the United States begins openly hampering the efforts of the international community for disarmament and for lessening the threat of an all-absorbing military conflict. This has been clearly seen in voting at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly on a series of draft resolutions.

Thus, the USA was at the head of a small group of NATO bloc partners voting against the draft resolution on a ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons, which was approved by an overwhelming majority vote. This document adopted on the initiative of the socialist states, including the Soviet Union, expresses conviction of the need for concluding speedily a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their scrapping. Washington was also unhappy about the concrete call to all states that they conscientiously conduct serious talks on a ban on that brutal weapon and refrain from any actions that could hamper them, in particular the production and deployment of binary and other types of chemical weapons, their deployment on the territory of other states.

Washington has also proved to disagree with the draft resolutions proposed by the socialist and non-aligned states on the holding of a disarmament week and a worldwide disarmament campaign. The draft resolutions express concern about a further build-up of the race of weapons, especially of nuclear weapons, the imminent threat of their spreading into outer space, which creates a serious danger to international peace and security. In that connection the international community urged the governments of all states, above all, those which have nuclear weapons to take into account the demands of the mass movements for peace and disarmament on all continents for terminating and reversing the arms race. But this desire of the peoples of the world, proof of which has been an overwhelming majority vote at the First Committee, is at variance with Washington's aims, whose representatives meaningfully "abstained" in voting.

UNGA DEBATES 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' ISSUE

LD171406 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The demands that an end be put to the cynical use of mass media for propaganda of war and arms race, interference into internal affairs of sovereign states, are being voiced at the U.N. General Assembly's special political committee, which continues discussing questions of information.

Imperialist circles are using mass media for militaristic propaganda bound to justify creation and build up of ever new means of mass destruction, said Bulgaria's representative L. Kotsev. The cause of special indignation of peoples is very gross violation by imperialist circles of all norms of inter-state communication in escalating "psychological warfare" against whole peoples and states.

Particularly zealous are Western subversive centres, particularly of the United States, in the radio warfare with the use of CIA-controlled "Free Europe", "Liberty", "Radio Marti" and other radio stations, which are assiduously disseminating hatred and hostility in a bid to even more heighten international tension.

Ethiopia's representative A. Abdi noted that his country was being subjected by Western mass media to uninterrupted bombardment by misinformation and slander only because the Ethiopian people decided to follow the course of socio-economic development it had chosen. "The poisoned arrows of Western propaganda are aimed at Ethiopian revolution, at its unity and territorial integrity", he stressed.

Representatives of Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other non-aligned countries strongly criticised the "information imperialism" policy being conducted by Western information monopolies, aimed at cultural and spiritual enslavement of the developing world.

With such criticism being made, Western delegations were trying to justify their governments' activities by taking up again the hackneyed slogans of "freedom of the press" and "free flow of information". The participants in the discussion were most indignant at the speech made by the American representative S. Grooms, who was trying to present CIA-controlled subversive radio voices as an innocent spreading of religious beliefs for...Afghan believers, as was noted in this connection by Afghan air with provocations and slander beamed by the "Voice of America" and other subversive centres, specifically, from the territory of neighbouring Pakistan. The United States would like to regain 'its interests' in Afghanistan but it is too late, its time has gone".

The basic conclusion being made by the overwhelming majority of states is that the contemporary system of international information exchange, which was established at a different, than now, alignment of forces, runs counter to the interests of the majority of states, development of the international situation as a whole, principles of normal mutual relations between states, said USSR's representative V.M. Kazakov. One, therefore, understands the rightful struggle of developing countries for a cardinal change in the existing state of affairs, for establishment of a new international information order.

U.S., UK VETO OF SOUTH AFRICA DOCUMENT CRITICIZED

LD161547 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov writes:

The delegations of the United States and Britain have vetoed a United Nations Security Council draft resolution demanding that comprehensive sanctions be imposed against the racist South Africa which unlawfully occupies Namibia and its reluctant to grant independence to that territory. The Security Council session was called at the request of the group of African states and non-aligned countries declaring for the speediest political settlement of the Namibian problem.

The note at the Security Council laid bare the hypocrisy of the United States and its allies which pay lip service to the [words indistinct] of human rights but indeed obstruct the liberating of the entire people from colonial yoke, Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, General Secretary of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), told the TASS correspondent. The veto, used by the United States and Britain, he said, only increases African states' apprehensions that imperialist powers regard the Namibian problem from the point of view of their imperial and neo-colonialist ambitions.

The non-aligned countries are deeply disappointed with the results of the vote, which blocked the adoption of the resolution on the immediate imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa in keeping with Chapter Seven of the U.N. Charter, Kocheril Roman Narayanan, India's minister of state for external affairs, told TASS. It is only these measures that can force the apartheid regime to fulfill the previous resolutions of the Security Council and the general assembly on Namibia. However, each time when the international community tries to resolve the Namibian problem, the United States torpedoes, to suit Pretoria, all United Nations efforts, he said.

Those who persistently block the question of granting independence to Namibia back up their unsavoury actions with the propaganda row about the so-called "elections", engineered by the puppet's "interim transitional government" of Namibia, which should, ostensibly, bring about independence to the territory, Joseph Garba, chairman of the U.N. special committee against apartheid, said in a talk with the TASS correspondent. This propaganda can no longer mislead anyone. African nations realize clearly that the Namibian problem is the problem of decolonization. Therefore, the international community rejects unambiguously all manoeuvres by racists and their patrons, Joseph Garba underlined.

DEMICHEV VISITS USSR DAYS OF CULTURE IN CSSR

Attends Art Exhibition

LD151632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet delegation headed by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, which is participating in Czechoslovakia's USSR Culture Days, has arrived in Bratislava. There the delegation attended the opening of an exhibition of decorative art of the peoples of the USSR. The Soviet guests also visited the (Voderady) unified agricultural cooperative. Before leaving Prague the delegation headed by Comrade Demichev visited the national pantheon on Zizkov Hill and the Olsany cemetery, where they laid wreaths at the grave of Klement Gottwald and at the monument to the Soviet soldiers who fell in liberating Czechoslovakia.

Addresses Skoda Workers

PM161421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Rally at Skoda Automobile Plant"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Nov -- A Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship rally was held at the Skoda automobile plant in Mlada-Boleslav yesterday on the occasion of the USSR Culture Days festival in Czechoslovakia.

The rally was addressed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister. Soviet people, he said, are following friendly Czechoslovakia's development with interest and attention and rejoice at its people's achievements in the economy, culture, and the solution of social problems. We are proud that effective cooperation has been established between our countries in all spheres, as has truly fraternal collaboration at all levels involving the broad working masses.

The meetings and conversations held this year between M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, confirmed the readiness to continue strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship for the good of our peoples and the noble cause of peace and social progress. Our countries' community provides an example of equitable economic cooperation and comradely mutual assistance in resolving the crucial social development tasks placed before us.

In conclusion, P.N. Demichev noted that the Soviet culture days in the CSSR, devoted to the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, will provide yet further vivid confirmation of the strengthening, indestructible friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

An exhibition of Soviet works of art entitled "Art Created by October" has opened as part of the USSR culture days in one of Prague's largest exhibition halls. Over 100 paintings, drawings, and sculptures are represented. This is a retrospective view of Soviet fine art's development from the first days of the Great October Revolution to the present day.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, representatives of the public, and figures from culture and art. The guests included a Soviet delegation headed by P. N. Demichev.

Those present were addressed by M. Klusak, Czech culture minister, who stressed that the Soviet culture days will give new impetus to the further comprehensive development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and CSSR peoples.

Confers With Lenart

LD152117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, received in Bratislava Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, who is heading an official Soviet delegation participating in the days of the Soviet culture in Czechoslovakia. In the course of the conversation, all-round Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation was estimated highly and the great importance of the cultural ties between the two fraternal countries was emphasized. An exchange of information on topical cultural policy issues in the period of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress has also taken place.

ANTONOV, CSSR'S STROUGAL ON NUCLEAR COOPERATION

LD151954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today at Prague castle received Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and permanent Soviet representative in the CEMA. Comrade Antonov heads the Soviet delegation to the ninth session of the plenipotentiaries of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Governments for the realization of the program of cooperation between both countries in nuclear power.

In a cordial and comradely discussion both representatives highly praised the results of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and expressed their conviction that the ninth session of government plenipotentiaries for the realization of the nuclear power program will represent a further significant step toward the deepening of cooperation. Gustav Husak also thanked Aleksey Antonov for his work carried out while in the post of the Soviet Government's plenipotentiary for the development of the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry and of nuclear engineering. He wished him much success in connection with his new post of permanent Soviet representative in CEMA.

Aleksey Antonov was also received in Prague today by Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal who emphasized the importance and help given by the Soviet Union in building the nuclear power industry in the CEMA member-countries and praised Aleksey Antonov, whose worthy activity is leading toward the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in this field. Both representatives also discussed the main intentions in the construction of Czechoslovak nuclear power stations, which will play an increasingly more important role in supplying the national economy and population with electric power.

Agreement Signed With Gerle

LD152349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The ninth session of government representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR for the realization of the nuclear power program between the two countries to develop the nuclear power industry in Czechoslovakia up to 1990 ended in Prague today.

Deputy Federal Prime Minister Ladislav Gerle and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Antonov signed a document which evaluates the previous results of the developing mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, whose particular significance rests above all in satisfying the needs of our national economy. The government representatives of the two countries assessed the course of construction of the third and fourth units of Dukovany nuclear power station, the design and construction of the nuclear power station in Mochovce and preparation of work on the construction of the nuclear power station in Temelin.

UKRAINE'S PARAMONOV, PARTY DELEGATION VISIT GDR

PM181215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.N. Paramonov, second secretary of the Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, was in the GDR 11 through 16 November under the plan for CPSU-SED interparty ties, to familiarize itself with the SED's experience in saving material and energy resources. The delegation was received by G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

MEDICAL OFFICIAL MEETS KADAR IN HUNGARY

LD181200 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 18 (MTI) -- Nikolay Blokhin, president of the Soviet Medical Academy and head of the Soviet delegation that attended the Hungarian-Soviet medical days in Budapest, left Hungary Sunday.

During his stay in Budapest Academician Blokhin was seen by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP. Nikolay Blokhin held talks with Minister of Health Laszlo Medve and met Deputy Premier Judit Csehak and Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

BARTER TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD151134 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- Miklos Andriko, Hungarian state secretary of internal trade, and Suren Yesremovich Sarukhanov, Soviet deputy minister of trade, held talks in Budapest, from November 11 to 14, on the state of bilateral barter trade, its development in the period 1986-1990, and technical and scientific cooperation, and signed an agreement on barter trade in 1986.

In 1985 the value of consumer goods, exchanged in barter, between department stores or border regions, accounted for 2,800 million forints. Next year the turnover is expected to reach 3,000 million forints. For the period 1986-1990 the parties envisaged a turnover of 17,500 million forints.

The parties established that there are wider opportunities for the development of cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet republics, and for exchanges between department stores and border regions.

JARUZELSKI THANKS GROMYKO FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD151423 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Polish State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, has expressed gratitude in a telegram to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko for his congratulations on the occasion of Jaruzelski's election to that post. Wojciech Jaruzelski noted: We will continue to strengthen the ties of inviolable friendship and alliance uniting the fraternal parties, states, and peoples, in the interests of the realization of tasks of socialist and Communist construction, the consolidation of our states; and the whole of the socialist community's security and the strengthening of universal peace and development of progress.

POLAND'S MESSNER SENDS THANKS TO RYZHKOV

PM181259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Comrade Ryzhkov! I would like to express cordial gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes sent by the USSR Council of Ministers on my appointment to the post of chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties, cooperation between the Polish and USSR governments is constantly strengthening and serves well the interests of the two fraternal states and peoples, as well as the entire community of socialist states.

I am profoundly convinced that we will continue successfully to carry out the important tasks of steadily developing all-around Polish-Soviet cooperation.

Please accept, dear Comrade Ryzhkov, best wishes for further successes in your activity, which is so crucial. I also cordially wish you good health and every personal prosperity.

Zbigniew Messner, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

RESULTS OF HUNGARY'S MSZMP PLENUM DETAILED

PM171953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Results of Plenum"]

[Text] Budapest, 14 Nov -- A routine MSZMP Central Committee plenum has been held here under the chairmanship of J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The plenum discussed topical international questions and directives of the plan for developing the country's national economy in the next 5-year plan.

The meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and J. Kadar in Moscow last September was an outstanding landmark on the path of developing Soviet-Hungarian relations, the plenum report says. The MSZMP Central Committee attaches great significance to the fact that the two parties approach the evaluation of the international situation and steps aimed at improving it in the same way. The MSZMP Central Committee expressed the confidence that the development of friendly ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the USSR and Hungary, and the Soviet and Hungarian peoples will continue to promote the two countries' progress and the further strengthening of the cohesion and unity of the socialist community states' actions.

The MSZMP Central Committee approved the Hungarian delegation's activity at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Sofia. The plenum stressed that Hungary will do everything possible to help implement the tasks formulated at the conference. The proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a reliable basis for easing tension and consolidating international security.

The plenum noted that the directives of the plan for developing Hungary's national economy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan envisage accelerating the pace of economic development, expanding cooperation with the USSR and other countries within the CEMA framework, making wide use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and ensuring the country's continued progress along the path outlined by the 13th Party Congress.

SFRY'S ZARKOVIC ASSAILS ANTISOCIALIST INTRIGUERS

PM141036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Analyzing the Situation]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov -- V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has addressed a Belgrade LCY City Committee session.

Touching on the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, he said that there it is necessary to make a critical and comprehensive analysis of the experience accumulated and the results achieved and to expose the shortcomings which exist and which have been hampering the country's general development in recent years. The congress must outline the main directions of LCY activity in accelerating the solution of the economic problems which have accumulated and in overcoming the stagnation in the development of the system of socialist self-management and indicated the prospects for the SFRY's dynamic economic and social development. The LCY must resolve these tasks as the vanguard of the working class and the leading force of society.

According to V. Zarkovic, a characteristic feature of the present economic situation in Yugoslavia is the high level of inflation with the simultaneous slowing of production and export growth rates.

The activities of antisocialist forces must not be underestimated, V. Zarkovic pointed out. In my opinion, however, he pointed out, the chief reason for their escalating activity is the fact that we are resolving only slowly the economic and social problems which have accumulated and that the LCY does not devote proper attention to ideological education work. In the opinion of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the activation of champions of bourgeois ideology in Yugoslavia and their attacks on the SFRY's chief gains are directly connected with the general offensive of reactionary forces in the international arena. Such intrigues must be rebuffed, V. Zarkovic declared.

TURKISH GENERAL STAFF CHIEF VISITS BELORUSSIA

PM181012 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Army General N. Urug, chief of the Turkish Armed Forces General Staff, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, has visited Minsk. The Turkish guest visited Colonel General V.M. Shuralev, commander of the ked Banner Belorussian Military District. A banquet was held in honor of the important guest.

Army Gen N. Urug visited formation N, where he familiarized himself with the life and combat training of Soviet servicemen. The Turkish guest attended tactical training exercises.

The chief of the Turkish Armed Forces General Staff visited the Khatyn memorial complex and Glory Hill and saw the sights of the Belorussian capital.

Army General N. Urug was accompanied by Colonel General M.A. Gareyev, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

NETHERLANDS BUSINESS GROUP DISCUSSES TRADE TIES

LD190422 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 TASS -- A meeting with a delegation of the Netherlands business circles was held at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR today. The delegation includes representatives of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, directors of a number of firms specializing in ship-building, in the manufacture of equipment for the food industry and farming machinery.

The Dutch businessmen have been familiarized with the Draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000.

The new Soviet five-year plan, said Cornelis Vermeulen, head of the Directorate for Engineering and Transport Industries of the Ministry of Economic Affairs' opens broad opportunities for cooperation of Dutch firms with Soviet organizations, specifically in the introduction of flexible production systems and joint development of new technology.

Members of the delegations showed interest in the establishment of long term ties with the Soviet Union in such spheres as selection of seeds, processing of food products, fodder and fertilizer production.

The Soviet side assesses the visit of the Dutch delegation to the USSR as a manifestation of the striving of the government and business circles of the Netherlands for the widening of business cooperation with the Soviet Union, Ivan Gaidayenko, vice president of the presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR, said at the meeting. He said that meetings and conversations at Soviet organisations will help them get a correct view of the prospects for the development of the USSR's external economic ties and determine concrete plans of cooperation.

THATCHER, MITTERRAND REVIEW EAST-WEST ISSUES

LD190959 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] London November 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Talks have been held here between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Francois Mitterrand of France, who was on a one-day official visit to the British capital. A discussion of East-West relations and arms control in the light of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva occupied an important place at the talks.

Addressing a press conference upon completion of the talks, the British prime minister and the French president voiced hope for the success of the Geneva meeting. They pointed out that disarmament issues will be central to the Soviet-American meeting. Francois Mitterrand has stressed, in particular, the need to honour a number of political realities, which have taken shape, above all the Soviet-American treaty of 1972 on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems.

It is also important, he noted, that the dialogue should not be broken and that relations, the groundwork for which may be laid in Geneva, were of a long-term character. This would accord with the interests of peace and of all peoples.

The talks also covered issues pertaining to bilateral relations, the situation in the EEC and other problems. As the REUTER agency noted, relations between London and Paris had been noticeably marred recently by a whole series of differences on the situation in the "Common Market", the sinking of the "Rainbow Warrier", the issue of sanctions against the apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa, and rivalries for securing military contracts. Addressing a press conference, Francois Mitterrand made it clear that these differences would remain. Allies that we are, he said, the alliance does not make it incumbent upon its members to agree with each other on all points.

FRENCH REACTION TO RITA CONTRACT EXAMINED

PM151130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Unnamed Own Correspondent report under the "Notes A Propos" rubric: "RITA Will Service the Pentagon"]

[Text] Paris -- The bourgeois press in Paris is gushing over the Pentagon's decision to acquire RITA, the latest French mobile battlefield communications, built by the Thomson firm, for the U.S. Army.

The newspapers, which called the agreement the "deal of the century," have been overwhelmed by a wave of "industrial patriotism." After all, this is the first time the U.S. has designed to conclude such a large contract for the supply of military hardware with France.

The success seems all the more dazzling because the victory was won in a keen struggle against the age-old rivals, the British, who were offering their own communication system. In that connection M. Thatcher sent President Reagan a letter in which she urged him, in view of the "special relationship" linking Britain and the United States, to opt for the British system.

Extolling the merits of the RITA communications system, the newspaper LIBERATION calls it the "Pentagon's new bride." The newspaper describes the French creation as a very modern, very complex, very costly, and particularly useful system for waging war. It is already in use with the French and Belgian Armies and, in particular, the "Rapid Action Forces" here are equipped with it.

Calls are being heard here to "warmly thank" the Pentagon, and LE MATIN, overflowing with gratitude, reports that the French were helped in their attempts to persuade the U.S. to choose this communications system by Joe Rogers, the new U.S. ambassador to Paris, who flew to Washington for this purpose and talked with Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

The French are not hiding their satisfaction either . Deputy F. d'Aubert of the Union for French Democracy, made the following comment: "Since the Communists left the French Government the United States has been looking at things differently."

However, in the chorus of mutual congratulations and rejoicing, sober voices are heard asking: What is in this deal for France?

Observers are noting that in deciding to equip its army with the French communication system Washington is expecting to give a "new impetus" to the North Atlantic bloc by binding France, which does not take part in its military organization, more closely to it. L'HUMANITE writes that the Pentagon is hoping to use this contract to involve French firms in the preapation of "star wars."

CHERNYSHEV ANALYZES SPANISH ANTI-NATO SENTIMENTS

PM131459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Chernyshev "Commentator's Column": "Under Topical Slogans"]

[Text] Madrid -- Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards participated in demonstrations which were held in all the country's major cities last Sunday. They were held under the slogans "No to NATO" and "No to U.S. Bases on Spanish Soil." In Madrid alone more than half a million people marched in the columns of demonstrators.

This expression of will is significant in many respects. It reconfirms that the majority of the Spanish people do not support the NATO military bloc and its policy. They clearly want Spanish soil to be free of foreign bases and the country to be able to participate actively in the business of strengthening peace.

Let us recall that a meeting of Spanish and U.S. delegations was held here recently, which the press called "talks on the reduction of the U.S. military presence on Spanish territory." The point is that as long ago as October of last year, Spanish Prime Minister F. Gonzalez, expounding the foreign policy program in the Congress of Deputies, stated his intention to reduce the U.S. military presence in Spain. After that, there was a lively discussion in political circles of the steps which Madrid would take in this direction. They argued over whether all four U.S. military bases situated in Spain would be liquidated, or one or two of them, and whether military installations would be dismantled or whether it would just be a question of replacing U.S. personnel on them with Spanish personnel.

By all accounts, however, the Pentagon is not yet thinking of reducing its presence on Spanish soil. Rather the opposite, it is thought here -- it is seeking to expand it. This is associated both with Washington's overall plans for West Europe, which stem from its imperial, global ambitions, and with its endeavors to draw Madrid also into the North Atlantic bloc's military organization, in which Spain, a NATO member, is not incorporated.

Many Spaniards are convinced that the U.S. military bases pose a threat to Spain's security. These military installations, the Catholic newspaper YA points out, "serve only the interests of the U.S. superpower, which is why the Pentagon is seeking to keep them." The democratic public advocates that Madrid pursue an independent foreign policy without looking to Washington and that Spain week solutions to international problems not by means of expanding military cooperation within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc but by means of broad, mutually advantageous, peaceful cooperation among all countries, by means of strengthening all-European security, disarmament, and detente.

COMMENTATOR ON POLICY TOWARD SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

LD182009 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Correspondent Oleg Okvlovskiy answers listeners' questions]

[Text] Our listener in Vaesterhaninge, Lars Sibeck, asks what is the Soviet attitude to the Swedish policy of neutrality. Our commentator Oleg Okulovskiy answers him today. He is at the microphone.

Good evening. I hope that Lars Sibeck (?is listening now). From what I understand of your letter, Lars, you are mainly interested in the most recent period. But let me (?remind you) of a fact from World War II. Hitler's Germany was threatening Sweden with occupation in 1940, before the war with the Soviet Union had even begun. The Soviet government then demanded of Germany that Swedish neutrality be respected, and Hitler was forced to take notice of that warning. In April 1940, the German ambassador in Moscow handed over a reply from his government which said: Germany has no intention of spreading military operation to Swedish territory. After the war, Swedish Foreign Minister Unden, in a speech in Oerebro, stated that the Russian [words indistinct] very useful to Sweden, which found itself in an extremely perilous situation. I came to think of this event in history, because it concerned a critical situation, and in such situations relations relations between nations too are tested best.

So this event demonstrates the Soviet attitude to Swedish neutrality. Both during the period after the war and today the Soviet Union has, on several occasions, stated its complete respect for the Swedish policy of neutrality. Not one single time in history has any other attitude to Swedish neutrality been expressed, neither by Soviet representatives at any level nor by the Soviet press.

The Soviet Union supports Sweden's neutrality because it contributes to reinforcing stability in the Nordic region and all over Europe. And the Soviet Union's respect for Sweden's neutrality is based on the basic principle of all Soviet foreign policy, the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Of course, it is known in the Soviet Union that in the ideological field Sweden maintains a Western orientation. But that does not hinder us at all from trading with one another to mutual benefit. Cooperation is present in science and technology and cultural contacts are actively developed.

And now, Lars, I want to refer to something you must have come across in certain Swedish newspapers. I am referring to articles which try to claim that the Soviet Union does not respect Swedish neutrality.

With these aims in mind, the submarine campaign was organized, and is still going on in Sweden. Such campaigns were based entirely on disinformation. But that is not the only danger in them. When people talk about a lack of Soviet respect for Swedish neutrality, they are in fact trying to undermine that neutrality and drive Sweden into NATO's arms. One example is the submarine campaign. While quite absurd accusations are being levelled at the Soviet Union, that it is trying to (?test) Sweden's ability to defend its neutrality, there (?is great) cooperation by the Swedish military and certain politicians with NATO and the Pentagon. Just remember the scandal raised by the Moderate Unity Party member Carl Bildt [words indistinct] about getting instructions from the U.S. about how Sweden should act on the submarine question.

(?You), Lars, have probably noticed an interesting fact yourself, in earlier [several words indistinct]. As soon as neutrality is mentioned, people bring up the most significant violations of Swedish waters. So far they have not been confirmed. And it is no coincidence that there is a [word indistinct] in the press campaign about submarines in Sweden. The Voice of America made a complaint, stating that the U.S. Government expresses its support for Swedish neutrality in view of the continued violations of Swedish territory. This is strange complaint. Not long ago U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger openly stated that he did not [word indistinct] that Sweden is a neutral country. But as soon as the submarine campaign began, the United States hurried to express its respect for Swedish neutrality. In the Soviet Union, this is looked upon with unease. Yet the Pentagon has tried to drive Sweden from its neutral line and bind the country to its military-political sphere of influence. Is that not the opposite of what would be useful to Sweden in the event of a conflict: [words indistinct].

The Soviet Union places value not only on Swedish neutrality, but also on the fact that this foreign policy line is combined with various peace initiatives by Sweden aimed at disarmament and designed to prevent further militarization of both the Nordic region and the whole European continent. The Soviet Union sees this line as able also to reinforce Sweden's national security. That's all for this time, Lars. On 8 December we'll continue our talk on this theme. Goodbye.

FRG DECISION TO RECEIVE DRA REBEL ASSAILED

LD141253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Commentary by station commentator Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] The official authorities of the FRG are receiving in their midst Golboddin Hekmatyar, one of the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution.

Official Bonn has given him the opportunity to meet with representatives of the press, and for the organization of news conferences at which Hekmaktyar will not skimp on malicious, slanderous attacks against Democratic Afghanistan. I hand the microphone over to my colleague, commentator Vladimir Fadayev:

Let us say from the outset that in Bonn, in such an open way, they are receiving a person who is obviously no small fry. Golboddin Hakmatyar is an exceptional gangster. He is a conspicuous figure, one of the three most active ringleaders of the Afghan rebels.

He began his ganster activity back in 1975. Studying in Kabul University at that time, Hekmatyar became the leader of the group Muslim Youth, linked with the international reactionary organization, the Muslim Brotherhood. It was precisely that organization that dreamed of setting up some kind of Islamic state. Then he also warmed his hands on the blood of progressively inclined students. He ran from there to Pakistan, where, having become an agent of the CIA, he began, on the instruction of this department, to form terrorist units. He soon headed the so-called Islamic Party of Afghanistan, Hezb-e Eslami. It is understandable that the April revolution, with its progressive transformations, induced ferocious hatred within this arrant reactionary.

By nature an extremely cruel man, Hekmatyar Golboddin takes into his party, gangs only of cutthroats like himself. I learned of this from conversations in Kabul with a former bodyguard a certain (?Bashir), who was taken prisoner in 1983 while commanding a large gang.

It is precisely Hekmatyar's gangs which are renowned for barbaric atrocities in attacks on peaceful Afghan villages where they lave behind the bodies of shot and tortured people.

The murderers from among these gangster formations have also been used by the Islamabad regime as chastisers for punishing both dissatisfied persons in Afghan refugee camps and that element of the Pakistan population which has been standing against the repressive Ziaul Haq regime.

It is precisely Hekmatyar Golboddin who defined the payment for rewarding murder in Afghanistan: each Afghan Army solder killed fetches from 5,000 to 7,000 afghani, and twice as much for a party activist. These rates are spreading to other social categories as well. There is no need to dwell in detail on the sources of the ringleader's income. I will only remind you that has activity is payed for in U.S. dollars, the gold of reactionary regimes of Saudi Arabia, British pounds, and of course, West German marks.

Official Bonn does not begrudge resources for anti-Afghan propaganda. A whole network of special organizations has been set up in the FRG for this purpose. A radio station has been set up in Munich under the pretentious sign of "Free Afghanistan." So, is it any surprise that they in the FRG are receiving the professional ganster, Hekmatyar Golboddin, like a welcome guest?

IRAQI OIL MINISTER MEETS WITH RYABOV 19 NOV

JN191010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0907 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (INA) -- Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi met with Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, here today. The two sides reviewed the developing economic relations between the two friendly countries, particularly in the oil and oil industry fields. Iraqi Ambassador to the USSR Sa'd 'Abd al-Hamid al-Faysal attended the meeting. Taqi arrived here last Wednesday leading a technical delegation on a 1-week visit to the USSR.

REPORTAGE ON POLYAKOV VISIT TO KUWAIT, IRAQ

LD111729 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1614 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov (KUNA) -- A trusted Arab diplomatic source today stated that Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will pay an official visit to Kuwait. The duration of the visit was not specified.

The same source told KUNA that Mr Polyakov will hold intensive discussions with Kuwaiti senior officials on current issues concerning the Arab region, particularly the Iraq-Iran war, in addition to relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait.

The source also stated that Mr Polyakov will visit Iraq at the end of his visit to Kuwait to hold talks on the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war and ways to halt it.

The same Arab source pointed out that a Soviet senior official delegation, led by deputy foreign trade minister Ivan Grishin will also pay an official visit to Kuwait to discuss ways to expand and develop trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait.

However, it is not known whether Mr Polyakov will be carrying a message from the Soviet leadership to the Kuwaiti government.

Arrival in Kuwait

GF161306 Kuwait AL-HATAN in Arabic 15 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern countries department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Kuwait on 14 November. He was received at the airport by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sharikh, minister plenipotentiary at the Foreign Ministry.

Polyakov's visit to Kuwait is part of a tour of area countries. He is scheduled to leave for Baghdad on 17 November. Polyakov's tour is for factfinding and gathering information about the situation in the area on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit scheduled for 19 November.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, is scheduled to receive Polyakov on 16 November. Polyakov is also expected to meet with Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, Foreign Ministry under secretary, as well as other diplomats. The Foreign Ministry under secretary has invited members of the diplomatic corps from the socialist countries in Kuwait to a luncheon in Polyakov's honor.

Polyakov is a former Soviet ambassador to the PDRY. He then became ambassador to Egypt. He is a member of the Soviet Foreign Ministry collegium and speaks Arabic fluently. He has a son who is a diplomat at the Soviet Embassy in Kuwait.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD171101 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Nov (KUNA) -- Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting premier and foreign minister, before noon today received Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Near East department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and member of the collegium of the ministry.

The meeting was attended by a number of senior officials at the Foreign Ministry and by Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told reporters that discussions at this cordial meeting dealt with the situation in the Arab region and the Gulf region. They also dealt with the forthcoming summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and American President Ronald Reagan, scheduled to be held in Geneva on Tuesday, in addition to a number of issues of common interest.

The acting prime minister and foreign minister expressed his hope that the two leaders -- The Soviet and the American -- would place the Middle East issue and the security of the Gulf region among the priorities of the topics they will discuss,

Comments After Meeting

LD190014 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, November 18 TASS -- A fair and durable peace can come to the Middle East only on the basis of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, said chief of the Middle East department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Polyakov, speaking here upon completion of a meeting with deputy prime minister, Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, reports the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA.

The solution of the Middle East problem, said the Soviet diplomat, is possible only provided withdrawal of the Israeli invader troops from all 1967 occupied Arab lands, including East Jerusalem.

The exercise of the legitimate national aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own, is the necessary condition for attaining peace in that region, said Vladimir Polyakov.

The Soviet Union, he said, shares Kuwait's concern over the persisting Iranian-Iraqi conflict and welcomes the efforts on the part of Kuwait and other Arab Persian Gulf countries to ensure security of the region. The representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry also declared for further development of friendly relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union.

Meets Iraqi Foreign Minister

JN181739 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1656 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Nov (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here this evening with Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near East Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of mutual concern.

VARDZELASHVILI DELEGATION DEPARTS BAGHDAD

JN181041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0858 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 18 Nov (INA) -- The Soviet friendship delegation led by Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers, left Baghdad at dawn today following a 2-week visit to Iraq.

KABARDINO-BALKAR MINISTER VISITS JORDAN

JN171644 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Amman -- Minister of Information, Culture, and Tourism Muhammad al-Khatib received at his office today Vasimov, minister of culture of the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR. Bahjat al-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, attended the meeting. Al-Khatib presented to the guest minister an explanation of Jordan's position on efforts to find a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis through an international conference to be attended by all parties to the dispute in the region, as well as by the permanent Security Council member states, including the United States and the Soviet Union. During the meeting they also reviewed cultural and technical cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union within the framework of the cultural and technical exchange agreement between the two countries, including the exchange of technical exhibitions and various educational programs.

The Soviet minister stressed the importance of the cultural cooperation between the two countries in the service of the two peoples' interest. The meeting was attended by the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

Confers With Crown Prince

JN171919 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Vasimov, minister of culture in the Soviet Republic of Kabardino-Balkar and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, this morning. His highness explained Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories and its continued confiscation of land and natural resources as well as its provocation and harassment of the citizens to force them to emigrate. He also praised the cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Vasimov praised the friendly relations between the two countries and bilateral cooperation and stressed his country's firm positions on the Middle East issue. The meeting was attended by Bahjat al-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, and the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN EGYPT FOR INDUSTRIAL TALKS

NC121718 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) -- A Soviet delegation led by (Gorbashchevskiy), deputy chairman of the higher committee for foreign relations [as received], arrived in Cairo from Moscow today on a 1-week visit to Egypt.

The delegation will hold talks with Engineer Raja'i al-Hadi, deputy chairman of the Higher Authority for Industrialization, to discuss the need to Soviet experts in a number of industrial projects set up in Egypt with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. The delegation was received at the airport by members of the Soviet Embassy in Cairo.

REPORT, COMMENT ON SOVIET-OMANI RELATIONS

Omani Holiday

LD190001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1958 GMT 18 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Excerpts] A colorful holiday took place in Oman, on occasion of the 15th anniversary of the rule of the sultan of Oman, Qabus ibn Sa'id.

I remind you, comrades, that an agreement was reached recently between the Soviet leadership and the Sultan of Oman on establishing diplomatic relations. This news took some in the West unaware, and it provoked dissatisfaction in some. The decision to establish diplomatic relations between the USSR and Oman is a matter which concerns those two states alone, and no one else, the Sultanate's minister of foreign affairs said.

'Balanced' Foreign Policy

LD171313 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, November 17 TASS -- The people of the Sultanate of Oman is to mark the national holiday on November 18. Major changes took place over the years of independence in the once-backward country, which stayed for a long time under British colonial rule. An industry was established, with high-capacity up-to-date oil refinery complexes, non-ferrous metallurgy and building industry factories. The Sultanate now derives its main profits from oil export receipts, but their share in the state budget is steadily on the decline, owing to the purposeful policy of the government which strives to have a balanced development of the national economy. In the past year alone Oman's income from export of manufactured goods more than doubled.

Considerable social transformations were carried out in the country. By the time the country got independence, there was only one state hospital with 12 beds, when now in Oman there are 15 up-to-date clinics, 19 medical attendance centres. 35 special visiting teams of doctors were formed to render medical aid to the population in remote areas. The Sultanate attained major successes in education. More than 190,000 Oman children now go to school every year, the state university is going to accept the first batch of students, and studies at its 6 faculties will begin next year. For the sake of comparison it can be said that the number of students did not exceed 1,000 in 1970, when Oman got independence.

The Sultanate is trying to conduct a balanced foreign policy aimed at strengthening independence and developing friendly links with other states. Diplomatic relations between Oman and the Soviet Union were established in September this year within the framework of the course, which turns down imperialist diktat. "This decision meets the interests of both countries and promotes development of international cooperation and peace," said at the recent press conference Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the head of the Sultanate of Oman.

GCC STRIKES 'PALPABLE BLOW' AT U.S. 'DESIGNS'

PM131030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Conference of 'The Six'"]

[Text] Cairo, 10 Nov -- A conference of the heads of the six Persian Gulf states which belong to the regional cooperation council -- Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Saudi Arabia -- has been held in Muscat, the Omani capital.

The conference approved a joint "strategic concept," which, to judge by reports from Muscat, is based on independent efforts and the coordination of the six states' actions in the military sphere. Commentators point out that a palpable blow is thereby struck against the designs of the United States, which is stubbornly trying to impose its "military aid" on the Gulf countries.

ISRAELI 'BARBAROUS CRIME' ON WEST BANK NOTED

LD141633 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, November 14 TASS -- The Israeli military has committed yet another barbarous crime against residents of the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan. According to reports reaching here, army units of invaders razed to the ground two big Palestinian refugee camps 'Ayn Al-Sultan and 'Aqabut Jabr, not far from Ariha. 5,000 houses were destroyed, schools and mosques were wrecked, 30,000 Arab residents were left shelterless and with no means for existence under the invented pretext of "a threat to Israel's security and national interests". The occupationists intend to erect a number of new paramilitary settlements on the place of the demolished Palestinian camps.

The campaign of driving Arabs away from their native land is acquiring broad-scale proportions. A few days ago Zionists destroyed the Palestinian villages of Sandilya and Al-Zahiriya and confiscated the lands of their residents. The aim of the "creeping expansion" policy, which is carried out by Israel's ruling circles, is to consolidate the occupation, to perpetuate Zionist rule on the captured Arab lands. To suppress Arab protest actions, the Israeli military is building up terror subjecting the population to broad-scale repressions.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY POLITBURO SESSION HELD

PM181203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Damascus, 16 Nov -- A session of the Syrian Communist Party [SCP] Central Committee Politburo was held here under the chairmanship of General Secretary Kh. Bakdash.

The escalation of Zionism's aggressive preparations and the continuing intrigues of American imperialism in the region and their attempts to eliminate the Palestinian problem and undermine the Arab national liberation movement are still further exacerbating the situation, the document adopted stresses.

The SCP Central Committee Politburo called on all Arab progressive and national patriotic forces to actively oppose the course of separate deals and give every possible support to the Egyptian people's struggle to wreck the Camp David deals and return Egypt to the ranks of Arab states and to restore its former role in the Arab national liberation movement.

The document declares support for the Lebanese people's efforts to achieve national concord in the country and preserve national and territorial unity and condemns the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, which seek to prevent the attainment of an agreement aimed at ending the bloodshed in Lebanon and restoring its independence and freedom.

The SCP is doing everything necessary to support and strengthen Syria's national anti-imperialist course. At the same time it expressed concern at the prevailing situation in the economic and social spheres and the rising cost of living. The document stresses the need to eliminate negative phenomena which affect the situation of the working class and all strata of the working people and which threaten the democratic gains, undermine Syria's national anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist course, and run counter to the interests of social progress.

The SCP Central Committee Politburo fully supported the Soviet peace initiatives. The confidence was expressed that the results of the forthcoming meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan will promote the lessening of international tension and a return to detente.

The document notes that the session unanimously approved decisions on certain organizational questions concerning the strengthening of the party's unity, the rallying of its ranks, and the fulfillment of the tasks facing the party in the national, inter-Arab, and international spheres of its activity.

BOTSWANA TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS

LD150640 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] In Moscow a delegation of leading officials from Botswana's trade union federation, led by the chairman of the trade union center (Gabutovelde Madluane), has met with a delegation of Soviet trade unions led by Biryukova, a deputy chair person of the Central Trade Union Council. The meeting was marked by a friendly and cordial atmosphere. The representatives of Soviet and Botsawana trade unions told each other about trade union activity in their respective countries and discussed prospects for developing bilateral ties and promoting practical cooperation. Participants in the meeting pointed to the top priority importance of stepping up in every way possible the struggle waged by the world's working class and labor movement in defense of peace, for an end to the nuclear arms race.

Soviet trade union officials reaffirmed the Soviet people's unwavering solidarity with the courageous struggle waged by the democratic public and patriots in the south of Africa and by the frontline states for eradicating the disgraceful apartheid system and colonial oppression in Africa.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ISSUES APPEAL ON SOUTH AFRICA

LD151205 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 15 Nov 85

["Soviet Parliamentarians Appeal to American Legislators" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- The Parliamentary Group of the Soviet Union, uniting all deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has expressed profound concern over the explosive situation in southern Africa.

The conscience of the world's freedom-loving peoples cannot put up with the fact that the Republic of South Africa has for years pursued a policy of power pressure, destabalization and state terrorism against "frontline" states, blocked the granting of independence to the Namibian people, mounted terror and repressions against the civilian population and anti-apartheid fighters in South Africa in violation of the U.N. decisions, generally recognized norms of international law, and elementary human rights.

The 25th anniversary of the endorsement by the U.N. General Assembly of the declaration on decolonization, observed this year, is to be marked, in our view, by the adoption by the world community of realistic and effective measures directed at total and final eradication of colonialism, elimination of racism and apartheid.

We are firmly convinced in the uselessness of the admonition of all sorts with regard to the racists, of the policy of appeasing them. The parliamentary group of the USSR, confirming its full support for the demands repeatedly advanced at the United Nations to the effect of applying mandatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa in line with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter, urgently appeals to the American parliamentarians to denounce Pretoria's heinous crimes against neighbouring states and demand that it immediately grant independence to Namibia and dismantle the disgraceful regime of apartheid.

FURTHER REPORTS ON LIBERIAN COUP ATTEMPT

'Spearheaded' by Quiwonkpa

PM131114 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

["IZVESTIYA Press Service" report: "Coup in Liberia"]

[Text] According to a REUTER report, a coup took place in Monrovia, the Liberian capital, on 12 November.

The private religious radio station, ELWA, interrupted its broadcast of martial music and announced that "patriotic forces have overthrown the Doe regime."

An AFP correspondent's report says the coup was spearheaded by General Thomas Quiwonkpa. In a radio speech he accused ousted Prime Minister Doe of "declaring war on his own people." T. Quiwonkpa appealed to the country's armed forces, students, workers, and all patriots to wage the struggle against "injustice and corruption."

The general headed Liberia's armed forces until 1983, when Doe accused him of conspiracy and he was forced to leave the country. Foreign news agency telegrams say that Liberia's borders have been closed and a curfew imposed.

'Tense' Situation

PM141639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Tense Situation"]

[Text] New York, 13 Nov -- The situation in Liberia, where there was an attempted coup yesterday, remains extremely tense. According to AP reports, armed clashes are still taking place in some parts of the Liberian capital. Government troops have regained control of the radio station in Monrovia. Around 20 people have been killed and many have been wounded in the course of protracted battles.

The whereabouts of the leader of the coup, General T. Quiwonkpa, former commander of the country's Armed Forces, are unknown. Western diplomats in Monrovia consider, AP points out, that it is not yet clear how firmly the government is in control of the situation. A curfew has been introduced in the country. The borders and international airport remain closed.

Commenting on the events in this West African state, AP points out that they were due to a constantly deteriorating economic situation during the years of President S. Doe's rule. Moreover, the agencies note, there was profound displeasure in Liberia at the results of the recent presidential and parliamentary elections whose results, according to opposition parties, were rigged.

CIA 'SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS' IN GHANA EXPOSED

LD182337 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Accra, November 18 TASS -- The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States is guilty of subversive operations against Ghana. Facts confirming its intensive criminal activity in this West African country were revealed at two trials that opened here. Hired agents of the CIA, Ghanaian citizens S. Afosu Addo and R. Appia were brought before courts.

As was established during the investigation Afosu Addo had been supplying intelligence information to his American masters in the course of 15 years. He abused his position as a staffer of the Ghanaian security bodies by tape recording telephone conversations of high officials of different government institutions. Afosu Addo passed on recordings to the CIA fixed-post spy in Accra. He also recruited P. Appia, an employee of the State Corporation of Posts and Telecommunication. Appia was supplied with the latest U.S. equipment and was instructed to tape telephone conversations of Ghanaian officials, of high officials of the security service, members of staff of foreign diplomatic missions. The trial of certain T. Atiedu and F. Peasa, former members of the Ghanaian security service also recruited by the CIA is underway here.

U.S. POLICY ON SOUTH AFRICA CRITICIZED

PM181033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Nov 85 Second Edition p 7

[International observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Africa: Washington Kindles Conflicts"]

[Text] "The United States acts in unison with the South African regime," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote the other day in an article devoted to an analysis of Washington's African policy. That is indeed so. This coordination between Washington and Pretoria is particularly clear if you look at the example of Angola. Thus the cause of the present sharp exacerbation of the situation in that region was the joint actions by the United States and South Africa directed against the People's Republic of Angola.

Some time ago a high-ranking delegation from the apartheid regime, headed by (D. Styuart), former South African permanent representative to the United Nations, visited the United States in an atmosphere of the strictest secrecy. It became known from reports which filtered through to the newspapers that the delegation discussed with representatives of the administration the question of "urgent aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]" by means of expanding deliveries of weapons, ammunition, and various kinds of military supplies, as well as improving the military training of the Angolan puppets. Later (Chitunda), one of the UNITA ringleaders, who is well known for his close links with the U.S. CIA, was summoned to Washington, apparently to receive appropriate instructions.

Immediately after these consultations, South Africa's racist rulers carried out the next act of piracy against Angola. Their troops invaded the territory of that sovereign state. This invasion, carried out on the same old farfetched pretext of "pursuing SWAPO terrorists." was in reality intended to save from inevitable routing a UNITA terrorist group which had suffered one defeat after another at the hands of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

At the same time the U.S. State Department published a special statement which in effect lays the political foundations for secret CIA operations to give aid to the UNITA anti-Angolan grouping, which is trying to overthrow the legitimate government of Angola. As THE NEW YORK TIMES was told by a White House spokesman, the Reagan administration advocates embarking on the implementation of a "large-scale program of secret assistance to the UNITA forces."

In its statement the State Department basically gave the U.S. special services the "green light" to carry out new subversive actions against Angola. Let us recall that this summer the U.S. Congress repealed the so-called Clark amendment, which formally banned the U.S. government from giving support to the anti-Angolan terrorists. Then draft laws were submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives on granting UNITA military and other aid to a total sum of $27 million in the current fiscal year, 1986. At the same time, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, the CIA and the Pentagon have elaborated a plan for unleashing "total war" on Angola, on which it is planned to spend some $300 million.

Assessing U.S. actions in Southern Africa, Zimbabwean Prime Minister R. Mugabe stated in an interview for America's NEWSWEEK magazine: "The course pursued by the Reagan administration of constructive cooperation with South Africa could more correctly be called a policy of constructive incitement of the Pretoria rulers to new crimes against independent states." The confirmation of this, the Zimbabwean head of government noted, is that every time C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has talks in Pretoria, there is an intensification of the apartheid regime's aggressiveness toward the neighboring countries.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has felt the full effect of this law. ...Fierce fighting in the mountain region of Gorongosa continued for nearly the whole of September. The purpose of a joint operation by the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM) and units of the Zimbabwean armed forces was to destroy the "main staff" of the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance Movement" (MNRM) -- a bandit grouping pursuing a policy of terror against the peaceful population -- which is located in this inaccessible region. After breaking the desperate resistance of the cutthroats, the Mozambique and Zimbabwean troops managed to gain control of the terrorists' strong point.

As a result of this successful operation, hundreds of bandits were killed or taken prisoner. Moreover the dumps at the MNRM's main base turned out to be literally packed with weapons, ammunition, and military supplies, mainly of American and South African production, which the bandits were unable to make use of. Undoubtedly a valuable trophy is the "staff documents," large quantities of which fell into the hands of the Mozambique military command.

It emerged irrefutably from the documents that a conspiracy exists against the People's Republic of Mozambique, carefully planned by the U.S. and South African special services, with the aim of overthrowing the people's power in the country. The plot provided for a sharp increase in military and other assistance to terrorists from the "Mozambique National Resistance." In order to turn this grouping into a "terrible force," the bandit formations were reorganized and supplied with large consignments of weapons, saboteurs were trained and sent into Mozambique, and a permament link was organized between the MNRM "supreme command" and South African military headquarters. Moreover a special camp was set up in the Corongosa region, where dozens of "soldiers of fortune" from the United States, Israel, Britain, Portugal, and South Africa taught terrorists the "science of killing". And in their free time from their "studies," these foreign mercenaries took part in terrorist raids of which peaceful inhabitants of the republic were the victims.

The documents also indicated that meetings had taken place in the bandits' lair between representatives of the MNRM "supreme command" and visitors from the United States, Portugal, the FRG, and Britain. As for the top military and civilian officials of South African ruling circles, they were frequent guests in Gorongosa. For instance, (L. Nel), South African deputy foreign minister, visited the MNRM "headquarters" three times.

And all this time, from March 1984 when Mozambique and South Africa signed the nonaggression agreement (the "Nkomati Treaty") providing for the ending of all support from Pretoria for the MNRM gangs, the racist rulers were claiming to be strictly fulfilling the treaty's provisions. But many pieces of evidence obtained in Gorongosa dotted all the i's on this question.

Pretoria had to admit that it had violated the accord. But the culprit, it turned out, was none other than General K. Viljoen, commander in chief of the South African armed forces, who, it was said, decided on that step "in secret" from the South African government. The other day the "obstinate" general was discharged, but that will hardly change any aspect of South Africa's policy on Mozambique. After all, the aim of Washington and of Pretoria, which follows its orders, remains the same -- to destabilize the situation in Mozambique and eliminate the gains of the Mozambique revolution.

But it is not only in southern Africa that the United States is exacerbating the situation. The fact that tension has persisted for a long time in the Horn of Africa is the consequence of Washington's imperial policy in that part of the continent. Pursuing the goal of stifling the Ethiopian revolution, the United States, in its struggle against it, placed its main stake on reactionary elements in Somalia and on support for separatist groupings within Ethiopia.

As is known, the United States signed an agreement with the Mogadishu regime whereby in exchange for deliveries of large consignments of weapons it was granted the use of a number of military facilities by the Somali authorities. And the Pentagon began work at an accelerated pace to adapt the Somali bases for use by the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. The appearance of American military bases in the Horn of Africa as well as the deliveries of American weapons to the Somali regime undoubtedly led to a sharp deterioration in the situation there. Moreover, the United States involved racist South Africa in this subversive and dangerous activity.

First, secret talks took palce in Rome between Somali and South African representatives. Then there was a secret exchange of high-ranking delegations. As a result, racist South Africa was granted access to Kismaayo naval base and certain Somali airfields. In exchange, Pretoria supplies Mogadishu with weapons and has sent military advisers who, according to the Somali Democratic Salvation Front, are training the Somali army in "combat methods" developed by the South African armed forces in the course of acts of aggression against African states. Moreover, as in the case of UNITA and the MNRM, racist South Africa seeks to step up the activity of terrorist groupings in Ethiopia, in which it receives full U.S. support.

Thus U.S. policy in Africa and the policy of its underlings in the continent is directed first and foremost against those countries which will not tolerate imperialist diktat and intend to follow their own -- independent -- path of development.

It is these states which Washington accuses indiscriminately of pursuing a policy of terrorism and kindling "regional conflicts." But as we can see from the examples cited from African realities, in saying this the White House is turning things upside down. "In actual fact," Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council of Socialist Ethiopia, stated at the Kremlin dinner in his honor, "those countries which, in President Reagan's opinion, are hampering disarmament and the strengthening of international security are combating exploitation and oppression, racism, the threat of war, hunger, disease, and poverty; they advocate justice, social progress, and peace. Their struggle is an integral part of the national liberation and social revolution and the movement for disarmament, detente, and universal peace."

The USSR's position on this question is clear and principled. It was reaffirmed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the dinner in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam. "The Soviet Union," the Soviet leader said, "opposes Africa's transformation into an arena for any kind of confrontation, not to mention military confrontation. We believe that only the peoples of Africa have the right to determine their continent's future and freely choose the paths of development for their states. Nobody should interfere in their internal affairs or impose an alien order on them."

Our country builds its relations with African states on the principles of complete equality, strict respect for their independence and equal rights, and support for those countries' struggle against imperialism's neocolonialist policy.

DEMIDOV COMMENTARY ON SOUTH AFRICAN UNREST

MB150630 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africa is experiencing continuing upheavals on the social, political, and economic fronts. The following comment on this has been prepared for broadcast by Sergey Demidov:

This is now the second year since the eruption of antigovernment demonstrations in South Africa caused by the apartheid regime's treacherous dealings with the nation in its attempt to keep apartheid alive among the many nationalities living in South Africa.

Today there is violent confrontation between blacks and police all over the country, including even in the white areas which had so far not been much affected by the unrest. Following the introduction of emergency regulations in many parts of the country on 20 July, soldiers and police have murdered large numbers of blacks. Since that day, the army has been used to assist the police to suppress all antigovernment activists in the country. In their carnage, they do not spare the elderly, women, or children. The number of those killed since September last year is over 900. Those injured and arrested number in the thousands. The carnage on blacks perpetrated by the regime is horrifying and far surpasses what happened in Sharpeville and Soweto in the past. Nevertheless, it is quite clear that the oppressed masses will never bow to oppression in this country.

In April this year, the ANC of South Africa broadcast a directive to the people of the land to rise up, arm themselves, and fight with determination to overcome. The ANC is working together with other organizations that are fighting for self-determination and progress in South Africa. The United Democratic Front as an umbrella organization has united the people in the struggle against apartheid and organized successful boycotts of schools and white shops in the country. Because of all this activity, the situation in South Africa is critical.

Even among whites there is now evident protest against the government and its policies, and there is now a call among whites for constructive dialogue among all the nationalities in the country. The opposition Progressive Federal Party and representatives of the business community and clergymen all subscribe to this view. On the other hand, the apartheid regime is forging ahead with its repressive stance. A close look at the government leadership headed by President Pieter Botha reveals that it has absolutely no intention of bringing about genuine change and believes that it can continue to contain the present chaotic state of affairs on the political, economic, and social fronts under the policy of apartheid. Years of repression serve only to fan the flames of revolution for those who want true freedom. The ANC has time and again reiterated that nothing and no one can any longer stop the struggle for freedom and self-determination -- not even the apartheid regime.

BRIEFS

AID TO GHANA -- Accra November 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Suchkov reports: The Soviet Union renders invaluable assistance to Ghana in training highly skilled presonnel, said secretary for education of this West African country, Joyce Aryee. She spoke at a ceremony of signing a protocol between the Governments of the USSR and the Republic of Ghana on mutual recognition and validity of documents on education and scientific degrees. "We attach much importance to professional training of the Ghanaian youth at Soviet educational establishments," Joyce Aryee stressed. At present, she said, more than 1,000 Ghanaians returned from the USSR with diplomas of agronomists, teachers, doctors and engineers. These people are making a weighty contribution to introducing radical social and economic changes in the society. Hundreds of Ghanaians continue studying at Soviet higher educational establishments, technical and vocational schools. This year alone, Joyce Aryee said, some 200 Ghanaian youths and girls left for the USSR to study there. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 15 Nov 85 LD]

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH BOLIVIAN CP LEADER

LD182115 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov TASS -- Today a meeting was held in the CPSU Central Committee between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Simon Reyes, first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB]. During the meeting Simon Reyes was informed about the process of preparations for the 27th Party Congress, about the important Soviet foreign policy initiatives aimed at stopping the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, eliminating the threat of war, and developing international cooperation on equal terms.

Simon Reyes told him about the activities of the Bolivian communists aimed at implementing the decisions of the 5th PCB Congress, strengthening the party's ranks and its influence among working people. He noted that Bolivian communists warmly support the continous efforts of the CPSU in the business of maintaining and strengthening peace on earth and opposing the intrigues of imperialism aimed against people who strive to follow the path they have chosen.

The CPSU side expressed continous solidarity with the PCB's struggle to protect the interest of the working class and all society levels for the democratic and independent development of the country. The participants of the meeting declared their mutual striving toward further strengthening fraternal relations between the CPSU and the PCB. The meeting was held in a friendly and hearty atmosphere.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' HINDERS CONTADORA SETTLEMENT

LD172353 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 17 Nov 85

["Laying the Blame at Somebody Else's Door" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes: These days Washington has launched a noisy propaganda campaign the aim of which is to convince the world of certain "unyieldingness" of the Nicaraguan leadership and of its unwillingness to promote a political settlement of the crisis situation in Central America. A new stage of psychological warfare against Nicaragua has been caused by that country's objections to a number of unacceptable-to-it changes introduced to the Contadora Group's draft "Act for Peace" in Central America under the pressure of the United States and of pro-American regimes of the region which act at U.S. bidding.

In order to gain an understanding of the true hidden motive of the new anti-Nicaraguan action of Washington propaganda, one should first of all turn to facts. They irrefutably indicate that since the very beginning of the activities of the Contadora Group the Nicaraguan leadership has been fully supporting the striving of the group's members to find a political solution to the crisis in the region on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of Central American states.

Nicaragua is the only country of the region which has stated its readiness to sign the "Act for Peace" dated September 7, 1984, worked out by the Contadora Group. If the provisions of that document were implemented, a political settlement in Central America acceptable to all countries could have been achieved, which would lead to the elimination of one of the most dangerous seats of tension in the present-day world.

That obviously did not suit the White House. Acting through obedient-to-it regimes in Central America, the White House frustrated the signing of the "Act for Peace." Introduced to the original text of the draft document, the adoption of which the USA now wants to secure, were such changes on Washington's indication which infringe the sovereignty of Nicaragua and put in jeopardy its security. In particular, the draft document does not envisage a withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from the countries of the region, the elimination of foreign military bases and prohibition of any foreign military exercises in the region.

At the same time Washington's ongoing undeclared war against Nicaragua has aggravated the situation on Nicaraguan borders still more. It is only natural that under these conditions the republic which has been put virtually into the conditions of a military blockade cannot give consent to a reduction of its armaments and armed forces until the United States publicly pledges to disarm the U.S.-created armed formations of Somozist hirelings stop financing them and all other forms of aggression against Nicaragua.

This is how matters stand with the Contadora Group's "Act for Peace" in Central America. This state of affairs has nothing in common with the assurances of Washington which unsuccessfully tries to shift the blame on Nicaragua for the U.S. own policy of blackmail and diktat in the region. As far as the document itself is concerned, it should contain conditions acceptable to all countries of the region for a political solution to the crisis, which would ensure peace and stability and would guarantee respect for the sovereignty of Central American states.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD190504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 18 Nov 85

["Aggressors' Camouflage" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Nikolay Chigir writes: In order to distract the world community's attention from the solution of the cardinal tasks of modern times, connected above all with the unbridled arms race agitated by the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO, Washington is striving to put such problems as "regional conflicts" and "human rights" into the foreground, but it turns even these problems topsy turvy, trying to distort their essence with the aid of malicious fabrications. Let us take, for example, the last document from the U.S. foreign policy department on the situation in Central America, timed to coincide with the discussions of the relevant issue at the present session of the UN General Assembly and sent to the UN General Secretary. Its authors place the blame for the explosive situation in Central America on Nicaragua, -- a country which has fallen victim to war which was in no way provoked, and which is being waged against it by the United States.

There is no need to demonstrate that the responsibility for unceasing aggressive actions against Nicaragua by bandit groupings of "Contras" stationed in Honduras and Costa Rica lies wholly with the U.S. Government. This is a generally recognized fact. The CIA, the Pentagon and other U.S. Government bodies have cobbled bands of mercenaries, consisting mainly of former Somocists, and equipped them with weapons and financial resources, using them as shock forces to "eliminate", in Washington's official terminology, the Sandinist government. Moreover, the United States is ready also to undertake direct armed intervention against Nicaragua, as F. Ikle, U.S. deputy defense minister, stated very frankly.

The U. S. Administration, as is emphasized in the message from Nicaraguan President D. Ortega to presidents of countries of the Contadora Group and the Group of Latin American Support for Contadora, is intensifying aggression, terror and genocide against Nicaragua, as a result of which more than 11,000 Nicaraguan citizens have already died, 5,000 have been wounded, as many have been kidnapped, and about 250,000 have become refugees.

So who, one asks, created and is fueling the conflict in the region of Central America, and who is the main culprit in flouting human rights there, first and foremost, the right to life? There is one reply: U. S. imperialism and its headquarters in Washington.

LEADERSHIP EXPRESSES THANKS FOR GREETINGS

PM181439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Message from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers: "Cordial Gratitude"]

[Text] In connection with the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers received many messages of congratulations and greetings from working people, party, soviet, and public organizations, collectives of enterprises, institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and the Soviet Army and Navy servicemen.

The greetings messages express the Soviet people's pride in the motherland's historic achievements, their readiness to work selflessly to achieve new, still higher goals in socialist building, and their desire to contribute to the cause of improving socialism. They are evidence of the indestructible unity of the party and people and the support which is given to the CPSU's Leninist course by the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of our country.

Today, on the eve of that event of historic significance, the 27th CPSU Congress, labor collectives are reporting an increase in labor productivity, the improvement of quality indicators, and the strengthening of responsibility and discipline. All this is a guarantee of the successful implementation of party decisions and of Soviet society's further progress toward communism on the basis of the programmatic principles elaborated by the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee toward the acceleration of our motherland's socioeconomic development. It is noted in the greetings messages that at the present crucial turning point in the history of Soviet society, on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will examine the new edition of the CPSU Program and other documents submitted for nationwide discussion, Soviet people are fully determined to devote all their efforts and knowledge to the attainment of new victories in the resolution of the strategic tasks set by the party in the sphere of increasing the people's well-being, strengthening the country's economic potential, and maintaining its defense might at the necessary level. They are confident that all the tasks set will be successfully resolved and the planned heights will be scaled.

Congratulations also came in from the leaders of the socialist countries and from communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties and liberation movements; governments, state and public figures; and individual citizens of foreign countries. The messages of congratulations express our friends' solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle to avert the threat of war which, through the fault of aggressive forces, hangs over mankind, and to hamper imperialism's encroachments on the peoples' sovereignty and freedom, to preserve peace, and to ensure freedom and social progress on earth.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers express cordial gratitude to all party, soviet, and public organizations, labor collectives, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, leaders of socialist countries, communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties and movements, governments, state and public figures, democratic organizations, and individual citizens of foreign countries for their congratulations and wishes for the Soviet people's success in connection with the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

MORE MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

UAE President

PM131014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I am pleased on behalf on the Emirian people and government and on my own behalf to send you best greetings and cordial congratualtions.

We wish good health to you personally, and further progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

With the highest respect,

Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates

Turkey's Evren

PM131016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution I am pleased on behalf of the Turkish people and on my own behalf to send your Excellency sincere congratulations and best wishes for personal happiness for yourself and prosperity for the Soviet people.

May I take this opprotuntiy to express confidence that the relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation existing between our countries will continue to develop to our mutual advantage.

Kenan Evren, Turkish president

Kuwaiti Amir

PM131020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I take great pleasure on behalf of the Kuwaiti people and on my own behalf in sending you, esteemed members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the friendly Soviet people cordial congratulations and wishes for further successes, hapiness, and prosprity.

I express confidence that the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will continue to develop and grow stronger.

With the highest respect,

Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait

Omani Sultan

PM131024 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the USSR's national day I am glad to send you our sincere congratulations and best wishes for health for you personally and for happiness and prosperity for the Soviet people. I express the hope that the new phase of relations that has been reached between our two countries will develop to the level of fruitful cooperation for the good of our peoples.

Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of the Sultan of the Sultanate of Oman

Saudi King

PM131028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On your country's national holiday I am pleased on behalf of the Saudi people and on my own behalf to send the most ardent congratulations and wishes for health and happiness to Your Excellency, and for further progress to the friendly Soviet people.

Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia

Indonesia's Suharto

PM131034 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

The Indonesian Government and people join me in sending Your Excellency warm congratulations on the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary.

Please accept my best wishes for health and well-being for Your Excellency personally, and for further prosperity for the Soviet people.

Suharto, Indonesian president

Jordanian Prime Minister

PM131038 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

I am sincerely glad on my own account and on behalf of the Jordanian Government and people to send Your Excellency and the government and people of the friendly Soviet Union warmest congratulations and good wishes on the celebration of the anniversary of the glorious October Revolution. May I take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency of Jordan's firm desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries and peoples in the interests of right, justice, and peace worldwide.

Please accept, Mr Chairman, assurances of my most profound respect. I wish you good health and happiness, and the Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

Zayd al-Rifa'i, Jordanian prime minister

Kuwaiti Prime Minister

PM131040 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the USSR's national day I am pleased to send Your Excellency my warm congratulations.

May I take this opportunity to wish well-being for you personally, and further prosperity and progress for the friendly Soviet people.

Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, prime minister and crown prince of Kuwait.

Nicaragua's Ortega

PM131108 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Esteemed Comrade!

We send you, the CPSU Central Committee, and the government and Soviet people fervent congratulations from the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership and the government and people of Nicaragua on the celebration of the 68th anniversary of the glorious October Revolution. This event of world significance marked the beginning of a new era by making possible the creation of a humane social system excluding man's exploitation by man and all forms of social injustice.

The Bolshevik revolution's victory inspired and continues to inspire the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America not only by its example but also by the principled solidarity shown by Lenin's party and people toward the "Third World" peoples and their struggle for the right to choose a development path which best meets their legitimate interests.

The Sandinist people's revolution and Sandino's people, the victims of U.S. imperialism's aggression, rate highly the October Socialist Revolution's significance and its contribution to the peoples' struggle for their liberation.

We have acquainted ourselves with the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the long-term plans for the Soviet economy's development, and the active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Allow me, comrade, to wish you even greater successes in this new stage of socialist building in which the Soviet Union is making extraordinary efforts for the sake of peace throughout the world.

We express to you our feelings of solidarity and respect.

Fraternal greetings,

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS DETENTE, CPSU PROGRAM

LD182031 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 18 Nov 85

[From the "Top Priority" panel discussion program presented by host Vladimir Posner with Drs Bogdanov and Plekhanov from the United States of America and Canada Institute -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Posner] Today I'd like to take a look at the update of the Communist Party Program that was recently published -- it was published on 26 October in all the national dailies in the Soviet Union -- and specifically the part of it that looks at international relations, and even more specifically, the part of it that looks at relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Now what it says is that the Soviet Communist Party stands for normal, stable relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Many Americans might see this, and probably do see this, as a typical propaganda statement. Now do we have any reason to believe, or should we say, should Americans have reason to believe that this is not a propaganda statement? That it has behind it something more than an attempt to, as they say in America, con the public? Dr Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] As a party member I give a very big, a great importance to the chapter of the program which deals with our foreign policy and with the Soviet-American relations. By the way, Vladimir, if you compare the previous program with this program, you will see that Soviet-American relations in this new edition have taken a very prominent place, a very important place, and I understand why; because we have now a great big experience of dealing with USA at two stages, let me put like that. [sentence as heard] Now, the first stage is detente or whatever you call it, 10 years of normal development, and the other stage is the stage of worsening, progressive worsening of the Soviet-American relations for the last 5 years. And we realize, we understand that the Soviet-American relations, (?albeit) it's not the beginning and end of everything, it's a very important part of the international structure. Better Soviet-American relations, more stable, more quiet international structure and the less danger of nuclear war because by God's design it happens so that the USSR and the USA are in possession of the biggest nuclear arsenals which are capable to destroy not only each other but the whole world. So if I were in my...at the other end I would rather pay very big attention to that document and to be quite serious of studying it.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov, this is a different question, but our listeners might be surprised to hear a Communist say "by God's design."

[Bogdanov] Well, I don't see it's surprising that I say by God's design. We Russians we've been living with God for so many centuries, for so man...[Posner interrupts]

[Posner] That it's stayed in the language.

[Bogdanov] Yes, it's like, you know, there is nothing.

[Posner] OK.

[Bogdanov] (?There is nothing).

[Posner] Just for our American -- Yes, Dr Plekhanov, did you want to add something to that? If not, then I would simply like to continue along the same way. What I was thinking of -- does an American looking back over our relations have reason to believe that indeed we are interested in stable relations with the United States? And that this is a policy that is a...has a long standing to it?

[Plekhanov] Oh, of course, the relations between the Soviet Government and the United States were broken virtually on the moment that the Soviet Government was formed in 1917 and it was not done by the Soviet side. The United States simply refused to recognize the new system in the Soviet...in Russia for 16 years, up until 1933; during all that period we maintained that it was in the interests of both sides to re-establish diplomatic relations, to have good cooperative, normal relations despite the differences in ideologies and political systems. Since 1933 we have had our ups and downs. We have had all kinds of relations. During the Second World War, of course, we were allies, and that was a very important period in our relations. And it was not our responsibility, we were not to blame for the starting of the cold war. The United States thought that it could gain advantage from a policy of pressure on the Soviet Union, considering the Soviet Union weakened by the war, unable to respond, unable to compete with the United States in equal terms. And it was only when a policy of pressure, a policy of the cold war, began to be exposed as a policy of failure in Soviet-American relations that the United States was in the mood for some changes and the thawing of the cold war began in the 1950s and in the 1960s there was a movement toward a better relationship. It was marred to a great extent by the war in Vietnam. But by the late 1960s both sides were ready for a new mode of relationship and, of course detente started. We consider it a very unhappy development that after several years of detente we slid back to a relationship more characterized by a cold war type of relations. And therefore I think it's important in terms of doctrine, in terms of Soviet ideology, party ideology that detente is formulated in this new program -- new update of the CPSU Program -- as the kind of relations between East and West that we should work to.

[Posner] I might ask you a question. I might say, OK, we have tried to have stable relations with the United States, but if you look at the United States' policy it's always zigzagging. We never know where we stand with them. Today it's warm, tomorrow it's cold and the day after that it's lukewarm. Today they say one thing, tomorrow they say another thing. Can we hope to have stable relations with the United States? Isn't this desire somewhat idealistic?

[Bogdanov] It's a very human question, but as a professional I put the same question to myself and, to be frank with you, so far I have no answer. But I know one thing: USA is a great country, it's a great people, with great achievements, it's a great civilization, and you have to live with them on this earth. That's the fact, you like them or dislike, you cannot fly to the moon just because you don't like them. And, of course, I agree with you, how it is difficult for us to plan accordingly our relations with USA when they have. ..every 2 years they change their house; every 4 years they elect their President, every 6 years they re-elect their Senate. And every time we have a difficulty because 1 year before elections or re-elections they paralyze their policy, you know, they are busy with their domestic business and we understand that, but we cannot change that, that is their own domestic (?program) but it really makes everything difficult. But in any case you have to -- that's really, you have no option and I hope that the other side thinks along the same lines.

[Plekhanov] I would like to add something to that. I don't think that this should be seen as an indictment of the American electoral system. It's not the elections themselves that are to blame for this fickleness of American behavior.

[Bogdanov] Yes, of course, you are right.

[Plekhanov] And, you know, the political elite, the decision-makers, for some reason they use the election campaigns in order to generate some very very irresponsible tendencies in American politics.

That has happened in the cold war, that has happened in the sixties, that has happened in the recent years when detente began to unravel. I think that reflects only one thing: not the -- some -- faults of the American political system, it reflects faults of the elite's thinking, that they are not responsible enough when they deal with Soviet-American relations. They should not play political football with such important things as Soviet-American relations.

[Bogdanov] And you know, there is another thing: sometimes Soviet-American relations become a hostage of American domestic policy, you know.

[Plekhanov] Yes, well, sure.

[Bogdanov] That's very very dangerous and very unproductive part. [sentence as received]

[Plekhanov] (?No, it...)

[Bogdanov] It spoils, it spoils, literally speaking, everything.

[Posner] I agree with that. The update says, among other things, that the difference in social systems and in ideologies is not a reason for tension in our relationship. Now, as an American hardliner I say how can you say that when on the other hand you keep saying that the two ideologies are simply diametrically opposed and cannot find common ground. Now would you please explain? Isn't there some kind of lack of logic in this?

[Bogdanov] No, there is no lack of logic. It's quite logical that we are different society with different values and with different ideology. Does it mean that we should eat up each other? No, it doesn't mean. There is very...one very major, very important, and very simple condition. Please, for heaven's sake, don't bring your ideological differences to the structure of international state-to-state relations; that's number one. Number two: You know, all our troubles start when we are trying to teach each other how to behave and to change each other, and we believe, at least I mean at the other end they believe that without changing our society no peace is possible. That may...

[Posner] May I interrupt you just for 1 minute?

[Bogdanov] Yes.

[Posner] This is very interesting.

[Bogdanov] Yes.

[Posner] The thing that you've touched on. I was told by an American diplomat , whose name I cannot use today, that he had read that American policy was to change the Soviet system.

[Bogdanov] Oh, yes, it's not a secret. There are a lot of Americans in the -- in some -- in some circles, and very important, even ruling circles, even in the administration, they are really aiming at changing our society, and they state, and by the way they state sometimes publicly, that without changing the roots of our roots of our society no peace is possible between the USA and USSR. Now what is the...What does it imply? It imples that if you wage a war, a nuclear war against the USSR, you will be doing it in the name of peace because the logic is that without destroying them you cannot establish peaceful relations between USSR and USA.

I don't feel like explaining that to my American listeners, how it is difficult for us to digest that, how it makes our suspicions about American policy toward us really ominous suspicious, what they are up to.

[Plekhanov] I would like to stress that ideological differences between states need not lead to armed confrontation between them. In fact, if you look at the history of the 20th century, you will not find much evidence that difference between -- the ideological differences between -- socialism and capitalism should degenerate into a war. The First World War started as an intra-Western war between states which had similar economic and social and ideological systems. The Second World War started because Germany wanted to conquer the world. Then conquest of the Soviet Union was part of their master plan but the war started as, again, a war between capitalist states, and what's more, it ended with major capitalist states teamed up together with a socialist state, the Soviet Union, in a coalition against those who simply wanted to make the world their colony.

[Posner] All right. With time running out I'd like to ask one final question. As you certainly know, this update of the Party Program was published in all national dailies, as I said, and therefore it is addressed not only to party members of which we have 18 million but to all Soviet citizens with the specific idea of having more people -- as many people as possible -- comment, state their views, what they like about it, what they dislike, what they would like to see added, and so on and so forth. In this particular area of relationship with the United States, of the stated goal of normal and stable relations, do you believe that this part of the Party Program will indeed receive support from the vast majority of, a significant number of, Soviet citizens? Does this reflect not only party desire but popular desire? What is your feeling about this?

[Bogdanov] My feeling is one-sided absolutely, that we will have all-out support of the Soviet people.

[Plekhanov] Well, that of course doesn't mean that people idealize the United States, although I would say that there is a little bit of that.

[Bogdanov] No.

[Plekhanov] Because, you know, Americans are so good at public relations, at advertising, (?Madison) Avenue technique, I would say, and really people are able, people in the street are able to distinguish between policies of a U.S. Government and the aspirations and attitudes of the American people. I think that distinction is very important.

[Posner] Thank you very much, Dr Plekhanov, Dr Bogdanov.

DOLGIKH OUTLINES TASKS OF METALLURGY INDUSTRY

LD162220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Ardent interest in speeding up technical progress in metallurgical production was revealed in the speeches of communists at report-back and election meetings in grass-roots party sections of the Cherepovets metallurgical combine named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR.

Discussion of problems which stand before the enterprise was continued by communists at a report-back and election party conference which took place today at the combine. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at it. He said in part:

[Begin recording] A general party and nationwide discussion of the drafts of pre-congress documents has begun in the country. The task of party organizations consists of carrying out this work at a high organizational and ideological and political level. It is important that it should facilitate a deep understanding by the Soviet people of the tasks and prospects for improving further socialist society, that it should be of an open and businesslike nature, and that it should take place rich in content, without ostentation and sensation, with the active creative participation of Communists and nonparty people. It is important that the explanation of drafts of documents, and the introduction of observations and proposals to them, should be accompanied by the elaboration of measures for improving further all work in every labor collective. Moreover, at the center of attention there ought to be questions concerning the intensification of production, the introduction of scientific and technological attainments, the raising of organization and discipline and the improvement of educational work. The efforts of labor collectives must be concentrated on the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the current year, on the mobilization of all the reserves which we have, so as to confidently, on a firm basis, enter into the new 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Comrades, in the practical implementation of the party's economic policy, a great role belongs to ferrous metallurgy, one of the fundamental industries of the national economy. Manufacturing basic and most widely distributed construction material, it determines, to a great extent the technical progress of machine-building and other industries; the lowering of consumption of metal in production and the improvement of its consumer qualities. The qualitative characteristics of manufactured metal output and work to improve them on the basis of improving further the equipment and technological processes of production have of course an important significance in this context.

However there are serious shortcomings in the development of ferrous metallurgy. At the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on questions concerned with speeding up scientific and technological progress, the leadership of the ministry, as you know, was subjected to sharp, fundamental criticism for mistakes in the elaboration and implementation of technical policy, for errors that have been allowed to occur in the development of the industry, insufficiently effective use of capital investments and slow reconstruction and modernization of production and nonfulfillment of plan targets.

The national economy will be short of approximately 1.2 million tons of rolled ferrous metals in the current year, 1985, too.

From party positions, reacting in a businesslike manner to this just criticism, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and, its enterprises and organizations, must daily step up efforts to improve the state of affairs in the industry. Paramount attention ought to be given to the unconditional fulfillment of the program determined by resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, for the technical modernization of ferrous metallurgy. For it the 12th 5-Year Plan period should become a period of profound qualitative changes and of accelerated build-up of production of progressive types of metal output. Efficient and steady work by the industry must be ensured. This is the direct duty and a point of honor for all labor collectives, every party organization and every communist. Comrades, all of these are common tasks for Soviet metallurgists. [end recording]

SHORTCOMINGS IN METALLURGY INDUSTRY DETAILED

PM131050 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 November Morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "At the USSR People's Control Committee" and the headline "On the Article 'Red Tape and Foot-Dragging'" an 850-word unattributed article on ministerial delays in introducing a new method of metal working (rolled metal drawing) that was originally devised over 13 years ago. The article notes that "the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy did not resolve in good time the questions linked with financing and installing the machine on which the new technology should have been tested," Placing the blame on the Novosibirsk metallurgical plant: "The plant leadership (Director A. Kalintsev) failed to create the necessary conditions for carrying out research work on the machine and did not fully provide it in good time with rolled metal produced at the enterprise. Research was conducted on one shift -- instead of 75 people 5-7 people worked on the staff, and they were often replaced." Not withstanding, the new technology proved its worth and the plant was awarded a prize, but "after this the work to complete research on the machine was essentially stopped. A. Borisov, former first deputy minister; deputy minister N. Tulin, who was in charge of the activity of the "Soyuzspetsstal" all-union production association and the Novosibirsk plant; and V. Antipin, chief of the technical administration, who was responsible for technical policy in the sector, to all intents and purposes dodged the leadership of this matter and let it drift."

The article concluded: "Having examined the results of a check on the facts contained in the article 'Red Tape and Foot-Dragging' (IZVESTIYA no. 232), the USSR People's Control Committee severely punished N. Tulin, USSR deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy; V. Antipin, chief of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Technical Administration; and A. Kalintsev, director of the Novosibirsk metallurgical plant. They were warned that if they do not take resolute measures to rectify the situation they will be relieved of their duties.

"It was noted that S. Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, and S. Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building, have taken a joint decision to modernize the PV-800 machine at the Novosibirsk metallurgical plant, to switch the existing '1700' skin pass mill at the Karaganda metallurgical combine to the rolled metal drawing process, and to adapt the '1200' four-high rolling mill at the Ashinskiy metallurgical plant to this process."

MASLYUKOV NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD161531 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 16 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yuriy Maslyukov to be deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Yuriy Maslyukov was born on September 30, 1937, in the city of Leninabad of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic. He graduated from the Leningrad Mechanical Institute. He is a member of the CPSU since 1966. [sentence as received]

He began his working life in 1962 as an engineer at a technology research institute and then worked as senior engineer, deputy head of a department and chief engineer of the institute. In 1970-1974 he was on the staff of a ministry: head of the main board -- member of the collegium and deputy minister. From 1982 he worked as the first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Leonid Smirnov of the duties of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in view of his retirement on pension.

VORONIN NEW CHAIRMAN OF MATERIAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE

LD151832 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Lev Aleksandrovich Voronin to the post of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Nikolay Vesiliyevich Martynov of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply in connection with his retirement on a pension on account of the state of his health.

SONGAYILA CHAIRMAN OF LITHUANIAN SUPSOV PRESIDIUM

LD181629 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1502 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Vilnius, 18 Nov (TASS) -- Ringaudas-Bronislovas Songayila has been elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR at a session of the Republic's parliament which was held today: he had previously held the post of chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers.

The 56-year-old Songayila is the fourth chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium President since the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania in 1940. A graduate of the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, he held office as deputy, and then minister of production and procurement of agricultural products [as received] of the republic. For 18 years Songayila was secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

In the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers Ringaudas-Bronislovas Songayila did much for the creation of agrarian settlements [agroposelok], which are very close to towns in their everyday amenities, in the Lithuanian countryside.

SAKALAUSKAS APPOINTED PREMIER OF LITHUANIA

LD181521 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1434 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Vilnius, 18 Nov (TASS) -- Fifty-two-year-old Vitautas Sakalauskas was today confirmed chairman of the Council of Ministers of Soviet Lithuania at a session of the Supreme Soviet of this Baltic republic.

The new head of government comes from a workers' family. He began his working career as a foreman at a mechanical works in the city of Kaunas after graduating from the local polytechnical institute. At the age of 27 Sakalauskas was appointed director of an enterprise, and some time later one of the leaders of the young, rapidly growing machine tool industry of Lithuania.

As chairman of the Vilnius Gorispolkom and later as first secretary of the Vilnius Gorkom of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Vitautas Sakalauskas took part in the creation of one of the most beautiful housing complexes in the USSR -- Lazedenai. Its creators were awarded the Lenin prize.

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES OBITUARY OF V.F. GARBUZOV

PM181135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Obituary: "Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov"]

[Text] Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov, a major organizer of the Soviet economy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Hero of Socialist Labor, and USSR Minister of finance, died 12 November 1985 at the age of 74 after a serious, prolonged illness.

V.F. Garbuzov was born 3 July 1911 in the city of Belgorod, to a worker's family. He began his labor activity in 1925 as an apprentice joiner in Kharkov. In 1933 he graduated from the Kharkov institute of finance and economics, and later he completed postgraduate studies at the same institute. He worked there for 6 years as a teacher, course leader, and faculty dean. In 1942-1943 he was senior inspector and then deputy chief of a directorate of the Kirghiz SSR People's Commissariat of Finance and consultant to the USSR People's Commissariat of Finance secretariat. From 1943 he worked at the Kiev institute of finance and economics as faculty chief, deputy director, and director of the institute.

From 1950 V.F. Garbuzov worked as chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, then deputy and first deputy USSR minister of finance. In May 1960 he was appointed USSR minister of finance. V.F. Garbuzov spent 25 years in this responsible post. Here his abilities as a major economist and organizer were clearly manifested. Devoting all his efforts, knowledge, and experience to the cause of developing the country's economy and finances, he invariably displayed high principles in resolving state questions. He was characterized by exactingness combined with a sensitive, attentive attitude toward people. V.F. Garbuzov enjoyed well earned prestige and respect among all who knew him.

V.F. Garbuzov was a member of the CPSU from 1939. At the 22d-26th Party Congresses he was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet from the 5th to the 11th convocations. From 1980 he was a member of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium. For many years he was chairman of the CEMA Standing Commission for currency and financial questions.

The party and government valued V.F. Garbuzov's services highly. He was awarded four Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, and many medals. In 1981 the title Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred on him.

The bright memory of Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov, true son of the Communist Party and the people, will always remain in Soviet people's hearts.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, I.V. Arkhipov, B.S. Murakhovskiy, A.K. Antonov, V.E. Dymshits, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, Ya.P. Ryanov, I.S. Silayev, L.V. Smirnov, B.Ye. Shcherbina, B.I. Gostev, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.S. Alkhimov, M.S. Zotov, L.M. Volodarskiy, S.A. Sitaryan, B.V. Dementsev, L.Ye. Babashkin, S.M. Borisov, N.V. Garetovskiy, V.S. Kulikov, S.M. Miroshchenko, L.A. Motylev, V.Ye. Orlov, V.G. Panskov, V.N. Semenov, K.P. Trenina, V.T. Shirnyuk, V.L. Shevtsova.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12-17 NOV

LD150329 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12-17 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 November

Farms of Stavropol Kray have completed the corn harvest today. A bumper crop -- 140 quintals per hectare -- was grown by Usenko's brigade at Orlovskiy farm, Kirovskiy Rayon. This year featured many quirks on the part of the weather, with sudden changes in temperature, a long drought at the start of spring and the onset of summer. Best strains were generally used and technologies adhered to, but only 21 quintals of corn was the Novoaleksandrovskiy rayon yield, under conditions largely the same of those in Kirovskiy; the reason was ignorance of scientific progress. The country's guidelines call for an increase in corn output. The council of the Kray Agro-Industrial Association has created an initiative group of experts to promote frontrankers' experience and scientific methods. Next year the area under corn cobs is to be increased in Stavropolye by 50 percent and yield of corn is to be increased by nearly 100 percent. (1200)

13 November

Omsk grain selection specialists have submitted eight new strains of crops for state testing: They include three strains of soft spring wheat (Omskaya-18), (Omskaya-19), (Priirtyshskaye). They are high yield strains which can easily adapt to the severe climate conditions in Siberia and resist diseases well. Some 20 grains crop strains from the Siberian selection were used this year in the country, on more than 3,000,000 hectares. (0100)

Farms of the Brest oblast have already produced 62,000 tons of milk above the 5-year plan. It is planned that in the 12th 5-year plan milk yield from each cow in the oblast will be up to 4,000 kg a year. (0500)

Mechanizers of Kazakhstan are completing preparation of the land for next year's harvest. To date plowing of fallow land has been carried out on an area of 18 million hectares. Kustanay Oblast has been working well: 400 hectares more than the planned 3.68 million hectares have been plowed here. (1600)

14 November

Surkhandaryinskaya Oblast, Uzbekistan, has procured 400,000 tons of fine-fibred cotton so far. (2300)

15 November

Collective and state farms of the altay have prepared for the spring almost four-fifths of the seed material. The farms are paying particular attention to spring wheat, intended for cultivation by intensive technology. (0200)

A total of 400,000 tons of fine staple cotton has been procured since the start of harvest in Surkhan-Darya oblast, Uzbekistan. This is more than 100,000 tons more than last year.

The harvesting of cotton is coming to an end in Tajikistan. Since the beginning of the season, 893,929 tons of cotton have been procured. This is 99.3 percent of the plant. (1430)

16 November

Odessa oblast's corn calibration works have fulfilled their 5-year tasks, dispatching around 216,000 tons of seeds over the 5 years. Ever year 2-3 million hectares are planted with Odessa oblast seeds. (1300)

17 November

Animal-breeders of Latvia have brought production of milk in the republic up to the level envisaged by the food program. In the next 5-year period, it is being planned to increase milk yields per cow per annum to the average of 4,000 kg. (0200)

Up to today over 900,000 tons of cotton has been gathered in Tadjikistan. Almost one third of the harvest is make up of valuable fine-thread cotton. (0900)

Field work in the Crimea is drawing to a close. The last combines are being sent to workshops and 90 percent of tractors are already repaired. Two third of all plows and a half of sowers are in good working condition. (1200)

The Altay Kray agro-industrial association has set out a complex plan for intensifying grain production in 1986. The main crop of the kray, the spring wheat, will be grown on 1.2 million hectares. This total area will be sown to new regionized varieties of strong and durum wheat of the Siberian selection.

REPORTS SAY 8,000 FARMS IN RSFSR 'UNPROFITABLE'

LD152204 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 14 November broadcasts a report by Olga Vasilenko, who notes: "The preliminary examination of the draft of the state plan and budget of the republic for 1986 is continuing in the permanent commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet."

Discussing the work of the commission on the agro-industrial complex, Vasilenko notes that it has 12 members who have been hearing reports from Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance and other ministries on the development of agriculture over the coming year. "But then a very strict and exacting conversation between the elected representatives of the people and the department and ministry chiefs began," she says. "The readers of the reports gave the following figure. In the republic 8,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes lose money and are unprofitable."

Vasilenko interviews Mikhail Stepanovich Boronok, head of the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Bryansk, who stresses the importance of profitability. Agricultural produce, he points out, is priced cheaply, while the price of industrial goods has risen over the past decade. He deplores the fact that machinery can remain unused due to lack of spare parts in rural areas and stresses the role of the commission in seeking answers to these shortcomings from central bodies.

COMMENTARY ON NEW AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

LD171226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Talk by "Political Observer" A. Ivashchenko; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As you know, as our agriculture has become more specialized and as production has been concentrated and put on an industrial footing, kolkhoz and sovkhoz management structures have become increasingly complex. The number of partners has increased. They have been engaged in material and technical supply, machinery overhaul, construction and rendering all sorts of services. Wholly justified at a certain stage, these measures then led to a swelling of the managerial apparatus, excessive surveillance over farms, and contradictions between kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the one hand, and between enterprises and agricultural service organization on the other hand.

This is why the CPSU Central Committee, in the interests of agriculture, proposed that fundamentally new approaches towards management of the agrarian sector; should be worked out; that the sector's activities should be closely linked with enterprises and organizations receiving, processing and storing the produce of fields and livestock farms, and that departmental contradictions should be eliminated from a huge sphere of services. All this has found its embodiment in the creation of territorial, agro-industrial associations. The young agro-industrial associations were first of all set up at rayon level, and then at the republican level as, for instance in Estonia and Georgia.

From their very first steps, after May 1982, the restructuring began to yield increasingly encouraging results. I have on several occasions observed these processes, in rayons in the RSFSR, Ukraine and the Baltic republics. For example: people who formerly headed agricultural machinery services became deputy chairmen of the RAP [rayon agro-industrial organization] councils. And this radically alters things. Whereas previously this branch required machinery primarily in the workshops so as to repair and service it as much as possible, now this machinery is needed in the fields in order better to carry out the work on time, increase yields and reduce costs. The centralization of assets in specialized funds has made it possible to build livestock farms and complexes, housing, schools, shops and roads more rapidly and more solidly. And the main thing is that all this has promoted an increase in the volume of agricultural production, improvement in its quality, reduction of losses, introduction of financial autonomy relations and equalization of the conditions of economic activity.

This has not been the case everywhere. Restructuring at the rayon level horizontally, so to speak, has raised increasing need for a verticle restructuring at the oblast, kray and republic level. For, circumventing the RAPO, many partners continued to obtain targets from their own higher organizations. This put them in a difficult position and hampered work. Proceeding from the directives of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Politburo has at its latest session reviewed proposals for the further improvement of management of the agro-industrial complex in the country as a whole, now. Measures are envisaged for a transition to planning, financing and managing the agro-industrial complex as a single entity at all levels. All this will make it possible to eliminate departmentalism and increase the integration of agriculture, the processing industry and the associated services, and create the essential prerequisites for further improving the economic mechanism of management. This is what one can say today in a brief commentary about what is new in our agricultural industry.

'RADUGA' SATELLITE LAUNCHING REPORTED

LD161150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet Union has launched its latest "Raduga" communications satellite. It is carrying relay apparatus designed for telephone and telegraph radio communication and for transmitting television programs. The apparatus is functioning normally.

Satellite Parameters

LD161202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TASS) -- Another "Raduga" communications satellite with onboard re-transmitting apparatus intended for securing telephone-telegraph radio communications and television programme transmission was launched on 15 November in the Soviet Union.

The "Raduga" satellite has been put on circular orbit, close to stationary, with the initial parameters: Distance from the earth's surface - 36,655 kilometers; period of revolution around the earth - 24 hours 41 minutes; orbital inclination - 1.3 degrees. The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally. The instruction-measurement complex is controlling the satellite. The operation of the communications and television apparatus will be carried out in accordance with the planned program.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

LD152324 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vasyutin, Savinykh and Volkov are continuing their planned work aboard an orbiting complex consisting of the research station "Salyut-7", the spaceship "Soyuz T-14" and the satellite "Cosmos-1686".

The program of their flight in the last few days included medical and biological studies, geophysical, astrophysical and technical experiments and test-runs of the station's systems and scientific equipment.

The cosmonauts underwent an all-round check under a medical control plan. It involved, in particular, an examination of the state of their cardio-vascular systems both at rest and under hydrostatic pressure simulated by "Chibis" pneumo-vacuum suits. These suits simulate gravity by creating a barometric pressure differential to force blood flow to the lower part of the body. The spacemen also conducted an experiment to assess the dynamics of change in the makeup of the atmosphere in the complex's living quarters.

The crew today will continue geophysical studies to obtain extra information about the natural resources of the earth and the state of its environment. The cosmonauts will also be systemizing the results of experiments and doing exercises on the veloergometer and the running rack available on board. The program also allots time for rest.

The manned complex's on-board systems are functioning normally.

The work on the near-terrestrial orbit is proceeding on schedule.

DETAILS OF LASER RESEARCH WORK DISCUSSED

LD152336 Radio Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Nov 85

[From the "Science and Technology" program, with unidentified presenter's interview with Boris Belitskiy, not further identified]

[Text] [Presenter] We have a question today from (Charles Bell) in Lansing, Michigan. Where do Soviet scientists, he asks, do their research on the peaceful uses of lasers? Is this done at the major research institutes or at specialized research facilities? Do lasers have as much of a future ahead of them in the Soviet Union as they do in the West? I'll ask Boris Belitskiy to answer these questions.

[Belitskiy] The laser, Mr (Bell), has today become such a universal, truly magic tool, that research and development in this area is underway in very very many institutions all over the country of both the types you mention.

[Presenter] Then perhaps you could give us some examples of such institutions, Boris?

[Belitskiy] Well, the first place that comes to mind is naturally the Lebedev Institute of Physics in Moscow, one of the two birthplaces of the laser, you might say. It was there that Nikolay Basov and Aleksandr Prokhorov, two outstanding Soviet physicists, developed the laser in the sixties, an achievement for which they shared the Nobel Prize in physics with Charles Townes of the United States.

[Presenter] Does laser research continue at that institute today, and if so, what is its main objectives?

[Belitskiy] Dr Basov, now a vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is very interested in the problem of laser fusion, that is in achieving controlled nuclear fusion by focusing powerful laser beams on certain types of targets. Nuclear fusion is the process that powers the stars and has been reproduced on earth in the hydrogen bomb. The release of this energy in a controlled fashion would make possible the large-scale production of electricity, and although the main thrust of the Soviet fusion program is based on the Tokamak magnetic confinement sytsem, laser fusion too is considered a very promising area.

[Presenter] What is the situation in this area now?

[Belitskiy] Basov's laboratory reported its first neutrons from a laser plasma, that is a first evidence of a fusion reaction, in 1968. American physicists soon reported similar results. As laser systems became more powerful the neutron yield increased. By 1971 the Basov lab was operating its first installation, (?Colmar) for the spherical irradiation of a target. It proved the feasibility of laser fusion. Now the lab has a much more powerful installation called (?Defin) with a pulse energy of 30 to 50 (?jeols). It focuses 216 laser beams on a spherical target. The installation is now in its final testing stage.

[Presenter] How much further down the road is a practical laser fusion reactor?

[Belitskiy] Basov and his team believe that results to date justify a conceptual design of such a reactor, and this has been done by the Lebedev Institute together with the Institute of High Temperatures.

[Presenter] You spoke of many institutes doing laser research.

Would you just mention a few of the other [word indistinct] and the type of work they are doing?

[Belitskiy] Fiber optics materials for laser communications are being developed by the Lebedev Institute, working together with the Institute of Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Their optical fibers are already in use. The Institute of Electrical Engineering is likewise contributing to this development, and many medical institutions are working on the medical applications of fiber optics and lasers. (?Good mirrors) with powerful technological lasers have been developed at the Institute of General Physics, where a great deal of laser research is underway. Its director, by the way, is Aleksandr Prokhorov, whom I mentioned earlier as one of the three fathers of the laser. Work in this area is also being conducted by the Institute of the Physics of Metals in Sverdlovsk, the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy in Moscow and the Paton Institute of Electrical Welding in Kiev, not to mention others. Such are just a few of the many Soviet research centers working on lasers and their application.

[Presenter] I take it then, Boris, that Soviet scientists see a big future for lasers?

[Belitskiy] I think this is quite obvious from the scale of the research effort I described. Lasers have truly endless peaceful applications, and the country where they were born is certainly not behind others in work in this area.

KAZAKH ASTROPHYSICIST DISCUSSES PLANET PROBES

LD180418 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Alma Ata, November 16 TASS -- Scientists in Soviet Kazakhstan have already obtained new data about the specific features of aerosol formations over the poles of the giant planets of Jupiter and Uranium [name as received]. Research of many years, conducted at an observatory in the north Tyan-Shan mountains near Alma Ata, enabled the scientists to determine that peculiar "veils" are located in the upper layers of the gigantic planets. Astrophysicists believe that they consist of various hydrocarbon compounds, part of which is condensed. By the way, there is two to three times as much hydrocarbon on the Jupiter than on the sun and other space bodies. A substantial concentration of methane has been detected on the Uranus, whose atmosphere is much colder.

Viktor Teifel, head of the laboratory of the physics of the moon and planets at the astrophysical institute of the Kazakh Academy of Scientists, who is in charge of the observations, told a TASS correspondent that Soviet scientists are in preparations for a scientific discussion on the problems of a variety of processes under way on planets and other bodies of the solar system, which change with time. The debate will be held at the General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union due to open on November 19 in New Delhi.

Viktor Teifel, who is president of the Commission on the Physics of Planets and Satellites of the International Astronomical Union and a delegate of the General Assembly, said that at scientific conference Soviet scientists intend to familiarize their foreign colleagues also with the latest results of the exploration of the atmosphere of the Venus within the framework of the scientific programme of the "Vega" project. They were obtained, in part, by means of balloons drifting in the atmosphere of that planet. Soviet scientists will also present detailed maps of the Venus' relief, which were made using radar equipment installed in space probes revolving around the planet.

ARMY GENERAL MAKSIMOV WRITES ON ARTILLERY DAY

PM190928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, commander in chief of Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "Guarding the Fatherland's Labor. Tomorrow is Missile Forces and Artillery Day" -- no place or date of interview given; first paragraph is a PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] On the eve of the holiday, Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, commander in chief of Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] This year the Soviet people and all progressive mankind celebrated the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War and the end of World War II. Could you please describe the contribution made by Soviet artillery men to the routing of German fascism and Japanese militarism?

[Maksimov] It is well known that artillery was the main fire strike force during World War II. In defensive operations it destroyed the enemy's manpower and equipment, and in offensive operations it cleared the path for infantry and tanks. Soviet artillerymen fired 427 million mortar and gun shells against the enemy and destroyed over 70,000 tanks and assault guns, 167,000 guns and mortars, and a large number of enemy soldiers and officers.

Our artillery's might and superiority grew from battle to battle. Whereas 13,500 guns and mortars took part in the historical preliminary artillery bombardment near Stalingrad on 19 November 1942 -- and this is the date which has become the day of missile and artillery servicemen -- in the concluding operation of World War II to crush the Kwantung Army their numbers had already exceeded 24,000.

Rocket launchers accounted for a significant part of the fire power balance. The first battery of legendary "Katyushas" struck against the fascists on 14 July 1941, and by early 1945 dozens of guards mortar regiments were pounding the enemy. This was a terrifying force. Such systems of massed artillery fire were hitherto unknown to history. For example, one regiment of BM-13 rocket launchers rained 384 shells on the enemy every 8 seconds, striking his manpower and equipment over an area of more than 100 hectares.

The motherland highly appreciated the artillery men's military service and their courage and heroism in the struggle against the enemy. Over 2,000 orders glittered on the combat banners of artillery units and formations, about 1,200 units were given honorary names, and almost 500 became guards units.

[Question] Scientific and technical progress has fundamentally transformed the Armed Forces. This is particularly obvious in the Strategic Missile Foces. What can you say about their present condition and technical equipment?

[Maksimov] The contemporary missile forces can trace their origins to many glorious units of conventional and rocket artillery. Last year they celebrated their 25th anniversary. This is a comparatively brief period, if we were to recall that our artillery's history already spans mor than 600 years. Our forces have traversed an exceptionally strenuous and full path to establish themselves. The first Soviet ballistic missile was launched in 1947. An ICBM was successfully tested in the USSR 10 years later.

And a new category of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the Strategic Missile Forces -- had been created by 1959. This was a forced but necessary measure in response to the growing aggressiveness of and military threat from imperialism.

The enormous achievements by our own science and technology, including in the sphere of missile building, have led to the creation of missiles of most diverse type and for various purposes and to their broad introduction into the forces.

The Missile Forces today can resolve combat tasks that are unprecedented in scale and importance. We now have in service [na vooruzenenii] launch installations with fully automated control and they can be made ready for use in combat in an extremely brief time span. The fact that these complexes are fully fitted with automation and electronic-cybernetic devices augments the strength of missile servicemen tenfold and enhances the reliability of weapons and combat equipment.

No, we are not the initiators of the arms race on earth. The Soviet Union has unilaterally renounced the first use of nuclear weapons, has introduced a moratorium on the conduct of all nuclear explosions, and has suspended the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The USSR has declared to the entire world that it will not be the first to move into space bearing weapons.

But in response to our peace-loving proposals, the aggressive circles are carrying out more and more new nuclear explosions and are testing antisatellite weapons.... The CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum pointed out that now the essence of the imperialist states' policy is becoming increasingly clear: To attain military superiority over socialism. They are forcibly whipping up a new round of the arms race and are undertaking practical steps for the militarization of space with a view to preparations for the so-called "star wars." What we are talking about is the creation [sozdaniye] of new means which would enable the aggressor to deliver with impunity a first disabling strike against the USSR and its allies and to gain victory in a nuclear-missile war.

We are, however, sufficiently strong to offer a crushing response to any attempt to encroach upon our people's security and peaceful labor.

[Question] The fast development of missile technology has resulted in making the military vocation of "missileman" one of the most widespread in the Army and the Navy. What, in your opinion, are the most typical features and characteristics of this vocation?

[Maksimov] The missile servicemen, just like all servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces, are primarily ardent patriots of the motherland, ideologically convinved fighters who are boundlessly devoted to the party and the cause of communism and who are prepared at any moment to perform to the utmost their lofty patriotic and international duty. They are distinguished by lofty responsibility and legitimate pride at being entrusted daily with performing combat standby duty [boyevoye dezhurstvo] on the frontline of the defense of the great gains of socialism. At the same time, combat standby duty demands from the missile servicemen all-around military training, impeccable discipline, composure, great courage, and ability to act resolutely and purposefully under conditions of extremely high physical and moral-psychological stress.

It must be pointed out that greater demands are also imposed on the personnel by the missile equipment itself, which it is impossible to control without profound knowledge of automation and telemechanics, electronics and ballistics, nuclear physics and mathematics, without a loving and solicitous attitude toward it.

Collectivism is a distinguishing feature of the missileman's vocation. Nuclear-missile weapons demand actions by the entire collective of specialists and each member of the combat crew that are strictly coordinated in space and time, precise, and absolutely harmonious. The overwhelming majority of missile servicemen possess all these qualities. At present almost all of them have completed their secondary or higher education. This enables them quickly to master complex combat specialities and to become class specialists and masters of military work.

Comprehensively trained officers cadres head the missile units and subunits. Over 70 percent of Missile Forces officers have higher military-engineering education. Practically all of them are class specialists, and almost one in every three is a master of military work. Soviet people may rest assured: The awesome weapon of retaliation is in staunch and reliable hands.

[Question] And finally, the traditional question: With what deeds and achievements are the missile and artillery servicemen welcoming their holiday?

[Maksimov] the life and activity of missile and artillery servicemen now, just like of all Soviet people, are subordinated to a single goal, a single desire: To fittingly welcome the 27th Party Congress. The decisions and materials of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and the study and discussion of pre-congress documents have generated enormous political and labor enthusiasm among the servicemen. The commanders, political organs, party and komsomol organizations, and servicemen's collectives are exactingly and self-critically approaching the evaluation of achievements and are focusing their attention on the utmost utilization of reserves for the further enhancement of the vigilance and combat readiness of units and subunits. The vanguard role of Communists and Komsomol members and the creative activeness and initiative of the entire personnel have all increased noticeably.

For the missile and artillery servicemen, last year was a year of strenuous labor to improve combat skills and of struggle to properly fulfill the tasks set before them. The results of this labor are graphically displayed in the results of the socialist competition.

Take as an example the missile unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T. Mayakov, which was the initiator of competition within the Missile Forces under the slogan "Our selfless military labor -- for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" The unit totally fulfilled its socialist pledges and justified once again its title as an excellent unit.

High indicators have been scored in honor of the holiday by missile and artillery servicemen in the units and subunits commanded by officers V. Zyuzin, N. Okhrimenko, V. Ageyev, A. Matyukevich, N. Zaykov, Ye. Kuleshov, I. Khvorostyan, V. Burdeynyy, V. Mikhaylenko, N. Stolyar, A. Kofanov, and many others.

The new training year has now begun in the forces. The combat morale of missile and artillery servicemen is good. Closely rallied around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, in the single combat formation of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal Armies, they are ever on watch and are ever ready to reliably defend the historic gains of socialism against any encroachments by the aggressors.

OBITUARY OF AVIATOR A.I. POKRYSHKIN PUBLISHED

PM180954 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin]

[Text] Three times Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin, an eminent Soviet military commander and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, died 13 November 1985 after a serious and prolonged illness.

The Soviet people and their Armed Forces have suffered a grievous loss. A loyal son of the Communist Party and a renowned hero of the Great Patriotic War who devoted his entire conscious life to the selfless service of the socialist motherland, to defending it, and to strengthening its defense capability has passed on.

A.I. Pokryshkin was born 6 March 1913 in Novonikolayevsk, now Novosibirsk, in a worker's family. At 16 he started his labor activity as a toolmaker. After graduating from the Perm Aviation Technicians School and subsequently the Kachinskiy Pilots' Aviation School he served in the Air Force.

A.I. Pokryshkin was in the fighting Army from the start of the Great Patriotic War to its victorious conclusion. In 1942 he was made a CPSU member. He commanded a squadron and a guards' fighter air regiment. From May 1944 he was commander of an air force divi-division. He took part in battles on the southern, north Caucasus, and 1st, 2d, and 4th Ukrainian Fronts. He showed himself to be an outstanding organizer of air battles and a genuine innovator in the development of tactics. His celebrated formula "altitude, speed, maneuverability, firepower" was espoused by Soviet pilots at the front. The pilot's military talents and supreme skills won him widespread popularity, love, and respect among the Soviet people. In 156 air battles A.I. Pokryshkin downed 59 enemy aircraft.

After the war he successfully graduated from the M.V. Frunze Military Academy and the K.Ye. Voroshilov USSR Armed Forces General Staff Academy, and became a candidate of military sciences. In responsible duties as commander of a formation and grouping and subsequently as deputy commander in chief of the Air Force, A.I. Pokryshkin made a significant contribution to developing air defense aircraft, improving their combat capability, and improving their tactics and operating skills.

In January 1972 A.I. Pokryshkin was elected chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and in this post did great and fruitful work to ensure the military-patriotic education of working people and to prepare young people for service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces. Since November 1981 he had been in the USSR Ministry of Defense General Inspectors' Group.

A.I. Pokryshkin actively participated in the country's sociopolitical life and was elected a delegate to the party's 19th and 21st-26th Congresses. He had been a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee since 1976. He was a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy at the 2d through 10th convocations. He was a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 10th convocation. He was distinguished by a sense of high party responsi-bility for the work entrusted to him, firm will, principledness, doggedness in achieving set goals, modesty, closeness to people, and a fatherly love for his subordinates. Entire generations of Soviet pilots were educated on the example of his life.

A.I. Pokryshkin's outstanding services were highly assessed by the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

For the valor and courage shown in carrying out his combat tasks he was the first person in our country to be awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union three times, and was awarded six Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, four Orders of the Red Banner, two Orders of Suvorov 2d class, the Order of the Patriotic War 1st class, two Orders of the Red Star, the Order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" 3d class, medals, and many orders and medals from foreign states.

USSR Armed Forces servicemen and Soviet people will always retain in their memory the shining image of Aleksandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin, an ardent patriot of the socialist fatherland, a renowned Soviet pilot, and a hero of the people.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, L.V. Smirnov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, N.I. Savinkin, G.P. Razumovskiy, B.P. Bugayev, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.P. Filatov, G.M. Yegorov, V.M. Mishin, A.I. Sorokin, D.A. Volkogonov, P.A. Gorchakov, M.D. Popkov, S.A. Bobylev, L.L. Batekhin, P.N. Medvedev, A.S. Zheltov, S.I. Rudenko, S.P. Vasyagin, A.P. Beloborodov, A.L. Getman, I.I. Gusakovskiy, S.P. Ivanov, P.N. Lashchenko, D.D. Lelyushenko, A.A. Luchinskiy, N.G. Lyashchenko, I.N. Kozhedub, Ye.Ya. Savitskiy, A.P. Silantyev, V.D. Lavrinenkov, A.I. Odintsov, S.I. Kharlamov, V.N. Dutov.

'FRUNZE' EXPECTED TO JOIN SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET

OW160459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO -- The nuclear-powered battle cruiser Frunze, one of the newest warships of the Soviet Union, is sailing north in waters west of the Philippines, a western military source said Saturday.

The Kirov class vessel is expected to join the Soviet Navy's Pacific Fleet based in Vladivostok, facing the Sea of Japan, the source said.

The Frunze is to become the first nuclear-powered cruiser deployed in the Pacific Fleet, according to the source.

The 22,000-ton vessel is being accompanied by the Osmotriteln destroyer of the Sovremenny class, and an unidentified Kashin class destroyer, the source said.

The Frunze left Severomorsk port, a main base of the Soviet Northern Fleet, last August and entered Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam in early November via the Indian Ocean, the source said.

The battle cruiser is likely to head for Vladivostok through the Tsushima Straits.

The Frunze, which was put into service two years ago, is equipped with 20 antisubmarine SSN-19 missiles, SAM-4 antiair missiles and three helicopters.

Defense agency officials said the move is believed to be part of Soviet efforts to modernize its naval power in the Far East.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA'S NIKITIN ON NATO NAVAL EXERCISE

OW131109 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2230 GMT 8 Nov 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; talk by Captain 2d Rank Ye.K. Nikitin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer: "Caution: Baltops-85]

[Text] Caution: "Baltops-85." Another region of the world has been tinted with the explosive colors of the stars and stripes. For 2 weeks the Baltic became an arena of the latest war games with which the United States and its North Atlantic bloc like so much to amuse themselves and which put the very concept of peace in doubt. [Video shows map of the Baltic Sea area over shots of warships at sea]

[Nikitin] The Navy is one of the most maneuverable instruments the United States has in pursuing its aggressive policy. Deployed in various parts of the world's oceans, they not only increase tension in various regions of Europe, Asia, Africa, in the Middle East, and in Central America, but are also constantly aimed at direct military intervention. The variants and means for U.S. interference into the affairs of other states are practiced during endless maneuvers and exercises that follow one after the other, for example the "Ocean Safari-85" exercise, or the recently concluded "Baltops-85" maneuvers in the Baltic sea.

They were unprecedented both in scale and, even more, by their provocative intent. Judge for yourselves: up to 40 combat and support ships of the United States and its satellites in the North Atlantic bloc took part, as well as antisubmarine and strike aircraft. This took place in the Baltic Sea, a relatively shallow and small sea with extremely intensive lines of communication. And like a bull in a China shop, the U.S. battleship "Iowa," one of the largest ships in the U.S. Navy, intruded into the area. [Video shows warships firing, F-14 aircraft flying overhead, the battleship "Iowa" at sea with superimposed captions outlining its vital statistics] The battleship's displacement is 58,000 tons, length over 270 meters, and the battleship is armed with 32 Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The ship's complement is more than 1,500 servicemen.

According to the foreign press, tasks stemming from NATO's concept of forward frontiers applicable to conditions in the Baltic Sea were practiced during the maneuvers. Now what this concept means was elucidated recently by NATO's strike fleet commander, Vice Admiral Mustin, and I quote: The task dictated by naval strategy lies in projecting forces to forward positions and, if need be, wage combat activities on the territory of the enemy, that is on the territory of Warsaw Pact member countries.

It should be noted that the Pentagon admiral's statement goes beyond, I would say, a personal opinion. It reflects the very essence and aggressive intent of the general military and strategic concepts of the United States and NATO. It is no coincidence, after all, that U.S. General Rogers, commander in chief of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, arrived for the main phase of the exercise. He observed the battleship "Iowa" firing its main guns. This ship has shelled cities in North Korea, it took part in a demonstration off the Central American coast, and now the large-scale provocations in the Baltic Sea, thousands of miles from the State of Iowa whose name it bears, can be added to the list in its log.

During the notorious "Baltops-85" maneuvers in the Baltic Sea exercise tasks were not the only things worked on. Large-scale political provocations were also carried out, and this should be stressed in particular, provocations aimed against the people of northern countries who demand that Northern Europe be declared a nuclear free zone.

The Swedish newspaper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN, notes that the demonstrations of militarism shown by these exercises are nothing less than a premeditated provocation against the country's democratic public and against Sweden's policy of neutrality and non-participation in military blocs. So the provocative nature of the NATO naval exercises is obvious. The exercises were also directed at diverting the attention of the Scandinavian public from Soviet peace-loving initiatives and at discrediting the ideas of creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, which millions of Swedes, Finns, Danes, Icelanders, and Norwegians advocate, and which is supported by the Soviet Union.

The situation in the world continues to be tense. The threat of war has not retreated. This was stressed in Sofia in the statement of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Therefore, today we cannot relax and let vigilance wane.

INSPIRATIONAL WARTIME SPEECH BY STALIN RECALLED

PM131004 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 November Second Edition carries on page 4, under the headline "Facing Russia's Heart," an 1,800-word article by Colonel G. Shagun recalling his participation as a young soldier in the Moscow Great October Socialist Revolution parade of 1941, when Hitler's troops were "on the approaches to the city." In his description of the parade, he writes: "The content of the speech of the chairman of the State Defense Committee and the people's defense commissar at the parade is widely known. Many of those who experienced the war can still remember the speech almost verbatim. I have remembered: ...the war that you are waging is a war of liberation, a just war. May the courageous image of our great forefathers -- Aleksandr Nevskiy, Dmitriy Donskoy, Kuzma Minin, Dmitriy Pozharskiy, Aleksandr Suvorov, and Mikhail Kutuzov -- inspire us in this war! May the victorious banner of the great Lenin shield us!'

"I.V. Stalin's reference to heroic episodes in our history was of immense importance for strengthening the sense of the motherland in Soviet people, especially those of them who were in fighting Moscow and who stood before the Lenin Mausoleum rostrum on that snowy November morning. And indeed, can a people who lack awareness of their own history fight victoriously against foreign invaders! Like an individual, a people without a memory is defenseless. We were imbued then, in 1941, with the glory of previous generations of Russian fighting men, a glory that was urging us forward to rout the enemy..."

Shagun goes on to note: "We cherish the idea of the need for unity among our compatriots and those who share our views in the face of military trials." He concludes: "Loyalty to the beloved motherland and readiness to defend it valiantly and selflessly will live on in the hearts of the peoples of the Land of the Soviets through the centuries."